THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1885. No. 334

GENERAL NEWS.

Friends of Silver Organizing—Other State News.

Compulsory Vaccination Causes a Riot in Montreal.

Ferd Ward Threatens to Make Some Disclosures.

Sensational Report of a Great Railroad Deal Denied.

Silver Men Organizing.

DENVER, September 26.—The executive committee of the National Bi-metallic Coinage association met at the St. James hotel parlors shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Hon. A. W. Tabor, the chairman, called the meeting to order and asked his pleasure. F. A. Thompson of Aspen moved that the secretary be instructed to notify the gentlemen with whom he has been in correspondence in the various states, two from each state, of their appointment as members of the national committee which the Bi-metallic association is authorized to form. The secretary stated that he had already selected names from twenty-one of the states and that he was in correspondence with friends of silver in all the other states. He stated that the delay in selecting those members was caused by the fact that only friends of silver were wanted on the committee and diligent inquiry had been instituted regarding the records of all persons recommended for membership before any selections had been made. These inquiries, the secretary added, were now about completed, and when so completed the personnel of the committee will be announced.

It was decided to divide the state up into districts and appoint sub-committees in such districts to assist the executive committee in the raising of money for the purpose of carrying on the work of the committee. This was done as follows: Clear Creek and Gilpin counties, W. A. Hamill chairman of the committee with power to appoint the other members. Fremont, Custer, Chaffee, Saguache, La Plata, Rio Grande and San Juan, E. W. Comstock chairman of the committee with the following associates: Thomas M. Bowen, of Rio Grande county; Isaac Gotthelf, of Saguache, John R. Smith and Frank Tuttle, of Custer, [illegible] A. Porter and [illegible] Jackson, of La Plata; A. Frazier and C. B. Comstock, of San Juan; and S. T. Ferrer and [illegible] W. Hodges, of Fremont. Pitkin, Garfield and Gunnison, with F. A. Thompson of Aspen as chairman of the committee, and the following assistants: [illegible] B. Gillespie, W. B. Devereaux, [illegible] M. Downing, [illegible] D. Hooper and [illegible] E. Ross, of Pitkin; [illegible] B. Bennet and [illegible] Hodges of Garfield, Samuel G. Gill and John W. Phillips of Gunnison. Pueblo, Las Animas, Huerfano and Bent counties, with Senator George M. Chilcott as chairman, and the following associates: A. W. Geist, A. [illegible] Danforth and Antoine Biers of Pueblo, E. B. Sopris of Las Animas, Fred Walsen of Huerfano, Senator J. M. Woodworth of Bent. Park and Summit counties, with Senator James Moynahan as chairman and the following associates: A. Bergh of Park, Samuel Jones and Charles D. Moore of Summit. Lake and Eagle counties, with [illegible] A. Loker chairman, and the following associates: Frank Bulkeley and E. C. Gilman of Lake and [illegible] S. Kearney of Eagle. Ouray, Hinsdale and San Miguel counties, with William Weston as chairman, with power to select other members of the committee. Boulder, Larimer, Jefferson and Weld counties, with John A. Ellet of Boulder as chairman, with the following associates: W. G. Smith of Jefferson county, [illegible] W. Freeman of Weld, and Anse Watrous of Larimer. Arapahoe county with James B. Grant as chairman and B. B. Bayles, Charles F. Wilson and C. J. Webb as the other members of the committee. The members of the various committees are to be notified by the secretary of their appointment and they are expected to solicit funds and report to the chairman, who in turn shall remit to the treasurer of the executive committee, Hon. J. B. Grant.

Ivan C. Michel, of New York, a profound student of the coinage question, has been employed by the Bi-metallic association to deliver lectures and do missionary work in behalf of silver through the southern and middle states. He will be in Denver in a few days, when the arrangements for his tour will be at once concluded. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

On the Road.

DENVER, September 26.—A News special from Gunnison says: A shooting affray occurred yesterday at the Doctor mine on Spring creek some twenty-five miles north of this city in which Lev Adair, a miner, was shot through the arm by Thomas Lewis, the weighmaster of the mine. It seems that Frank Morrison, the superintendent of the mine, had ordered a lot of miners to work on the road that leads to the mine, and told them they would only receive two dollars per day for the work, while in the mine they had always received three dollars per day. The miners refused to accept these terms and had some words with the superintendent. Lewis, the weighmaster, who is considered the bully of the mine, stepped up and took part with the superintendent and had some high words with the miner Lev Adair. Lewis then started for his cabin to procure his revolver. Adair saw him returning with the weapon and fled down the hill with Lewis in pursuit, firing three shots at him, one of which took effect in his left arm. Adair was brought to this city late last night and his wound dressed. A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of the would-be murderer and is now in the hands of the sheriff, but Lewis has left for parts unknown.

Fell Down a Shaft.

DENVER, September 25.—An Idaho Springs special to the News says: C. Dominico, a miner working in the Little Mattie mine, fell down the shaft 130 feet and was instantly killed. He was coming up the shaft with four other miners in the bucket when he lost his hold and fell. He has a family in Italy. The funeral will take place to-morrow. The mine will be closed during the funeral.

Murder Trial at Denver.

DENVER, September 28.—In the district court this morning was called the case of John Woods, James Weathers and Melinda Scott, indicted for the murder of Joe Sanders at Parlor Grove on the 24th of June last. All the parties are colored, as was also Saunders, and the killing was the outcome of a row which occurred at a dance given at the above time and place. The most of the day was consumed in getting a jury.

Arapahoe Primaries.

DENVER, September 26.—The democratic county primaries were held this afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock and closing at 7. It is said that nearly all of the delegates are unpledged.

Riot in Montreal.

MONTREAL, September 28.—In consequence of the inauguration of compulsory vaccination to-day, at about 7 o'clock this evening a howling mob surrounded the east end branch health office, and completely wrecked the building. The mob gathering strength from this, marched upon the central office in the city hall. By this time, however, a riot alarm had been sounded and a strong force of constables were gathered together inside, but having no one to command them the mob drove them out of the way like sheep. After the mob had smashed the central office they turned their attention to the central police station and soon had all the windows in that building broken. Revolver shots were freely fired at the police. To scare them, the police fired over their heads, only to be received with jeers and laughter. Things now looked so bad that the police were armed with rifles with fixed bayonets, but happily it was not deemed necessary to use them. The constables now charged the mob, clubbing them right and left, and succeeded in dispersing them, but not before they had wrecked the greater portion of the court house windows, which are opposite the city hall. The mob broke up into different bodies and proceeded to wreck the windows of the Herald office and the windows of the offices of the medical health officer, offices of the chairman of the finance committee and public vaccinators. A number of arrests were made. The city is in a state of great excitement, and it is thought the riots will be continued to-morrow night. The police will patrol around the public buildings all night, while the military will to-morrow be held in readiness to quickly put a stop to a repetition of such scenes.

Ferd. Ward Interviewed.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The Tribune this morning prints an interview with Ferd. Ward, in which he says: The position I occupy is not known. The facts concerning my actions have never been given to the public. I have not had an opportunity of clearing myself from the unjust imputations that have been cast upon me. I have prepared a statement that will show the name of every person who had any business transactions with Grant & Ward, the amount of money that was advanced by him and the amounts that were paid to him as profits. This has been in the hands of Mr. Johnson, receiver of the Marine bank, and Mr. Davies, receiver for Grant & Ward, for months. The statement should be made public by the receiver, and I believe it his duty to do it and do not understand why it has not been done. It is not my fault that it has not been done, but I have not been given credit for it. It is believed by every one who has no acquaintance with the facts, that I made millions out of the Grant & Ward transactions. I did not, and to-day am not worth a dollar. I was made a scapegoat and everything is laid at my door. It is not right. There are others who must be held responsible for their actions. If the statement, which to a large extent is my justification, is not published, I will be compelled to give it out. I have been under a cloud long enough and it is only justice to myself that it should be known who shared the profits with Grant & Ward. The books of the firm show every transaction. There is the account of Mayor Grace. He tried to discount the notes of Grant & Ward for 5 per cent, and in addition was paid $[illegible] profits on every $[illegible] he advanced. He got in round numbers $[illegible] in profits. He says he made nothing out of the firm. My statement taken from the books will show he discounted notes of the firm for $50,000, but this does not approach his profits. I believe it has never as yet been ascertained what the lawful indebtedness of the firm is, as there are many claims that will be proved usurious and unlawful, but I have shown in my statement the truth and there can be no dispute over it, to whom I paid some $[illegible], and this with several loans, that have already been settled, will, I think, cover everything. If legal claims against Grant & Ward were pressed, the amount of indebtedness may reach $50,000,000, but there are many people who will hesitate a long time before they will present their claims to the receiver and ask that they be paid. General Grant knew nothing about the business of Grant & Ward. He had no knowledge of its affairs. If I could have gone to see him after the failure and explained to him from books the nature of the many transactions, he would I believe have been satisfied and would not have recorded the unfavorable opinion against me that he did. But he, like every one else, has blamed me for things that I never did. Light, however, will sooner or later be thrown on my transactions and strange things be cleared up. I may be crushed, but I am not dead. Other people have had their day and I have suffered, but there is an end to everything, and Ferdinand Ward will be heard from in his own behalf.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Mr. Davies when questioned by a reporter said that most of the facts covered by Ward's statement had already been published. So far as he himself was concerned he had nothing at all to keep back from the public, as he had described his own dealings with Grant & Ward soon after he was appointed receiver. Examining a summary of the schedules furnished by Ward he said that he found there the names of only about ten men which had not already been publicly mentioned in connection with the firm. The total profits credited to these men amounted in round numbers to only about $120,000, except in the case of one man who was credited with from $30,000 to $40,000 profits on stock transactions. The alleged profits were chiefly in the shape of bonus and for discounting notes. The highest amount thus received by any other man was about $15,000, and the sums ran from this down to only $50 in one instance. These ten men whose names had not been published were not public men or in any way conspicuous before the community. He did not see that any good could be done or that any desirable end could be served by his making their private affairs public. Receiver Johnson of the Marine bank also said that nearly all of Ward's schedules had been published.

In an interview in regard to Ward's statement with reference to himself Mayor Grace said he never loaned the firm of Grant and Ward any money but bought their paper for what it appeared to be worth in the market, and never took any of their notes without Mr. Fish's endorsement. Mr. Fish represented to him that he was worth a million of dollars outside of the bank. The mayor says he never heard of any government contract.

A Great Railroad Deal.

NEW YORK, September 28.—A Philadelphia special to the Herald says: "The most stupendous deal in railroad matters ever known in this country has just been completed by which the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Reading companies reach an amicable and equitable understanding. The deal is in the nature of a compromise between the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads. Conferences leading up to this treaty have been going on for ten days past and the final result was reached at a late hour Saturday night, in the shape of an agreement, upon terms which will form a basis of contract for a long term of years, between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania companies. The proposition came from the latter corporation, and is predicated upon the condition precedent that the other party to the agreement will not extend its tracks to New York and will definitely abandon its proposed connection with the Reading road in this city. The Pennsylvania on its part agrees to transfer all Baltimore & Ohio freight and passenger business over its New Jersey division on the same pro rata this paid for its traffic; that this transportation shall not be embarrassed in any way, and that freight and passengers shall be moved as expeditiously as the Pennsylvania's own business. The Baltimore and Ohio is to agree not to take any initiative while the contracts are in force in cutting rates from the west to New York or the east. It is stated upon the highest authority that these overtures have been accepted. Railroad officials say these deals are parts of a general harmony scheme among the great trunk lines. As soon as the contracts have all been signed the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central roads will at once form a pool which will be strong enough to command peace between the great trunk systems, and they further assert that the policy of peace will follow upon a firmer basis than that on which any previous agreement has stood."

THE REPORT DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road says to-day that he has no knowledge of the reported agreement between his company, the Baltimore & Ohio and Reading roads. He denied that any papers have been signed with that object in view. Another official of the Pennsylvania speaks to the same effect, and adds, "The signs of peace that have lately appeared in the railroad situation are misleading. Of course such an agreement as you allude to has not been entered into by the three companies for it would be impossible to have done it so quickly."

BALTIMORE, September 29.—The Baltimore & Ohio officials state that there is no truth in the report of an agreement with the Pennsylvania road.

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ending August 31, 1885, were $571,235,943, and during the twelve months ended August 31, 1884, $657,871,316, a decrease of $86,635,373. The values of exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended August 31, 1885, were $722,765,461, and during the preceding twelve months $755,018,792, a decrease of $32,253,331.

Dakota Prairie Fires.

DICKINSON, September 25.—Prairie fires are still raging, and several towns are endangered. Shipments of cattle will be interfered with and stockmen are growing alarmed for the safety of the winter ranges.

Official Weeding.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The postmaster general to-day removed J. C. Crauce and E. T. Spooner, employes at the postal card agency at Castleton, N. Y., and appointed J. W. McKnight and James Purce to fill the vacancies.

Captain Sherman A. Johnson, chief of the division of records, files and mails of the treasury department, has at the request of Secretary Manning tendered his resignation to take effect September 30th. It was accepted to-day. Captain Johnson was appointed from Ohio in 1864, and has been constantly in service ever since. There are no charges against him. His successor has been selected and will be appointed in a few days.

ROUMELIA'S REVOLT.

The Czar Determined to Support the Plan of Unity.

Bismarck Opposed to a Conference of the Powers.

He is Reported to Side with the Sick Man.

Fighting Already Begun with Considerable Loss.

The Roumelian Difficulty.

LONDON, September 25.—A cabinet council has been hastily summoned for to-morrow, and it is said that the Roumelian difficulty will be the subject of discussion.

PARIS, September 25.—The changes in the Turkish ministry are understood as having been made in a conciliatory mood. The Turkish government hopes to have the support of the great powers in its stand regarding the revolution in Roumelia.

A dispatch from Philippopolis to the Temps says the enthusiasm of the people here over the revolution is not as great as has been alleged and that the feeling in favor of a union with Bulgaria is dying out. Large numbers of Roumelians, the dispatch says, are emigrating to Servia in order to avoid military service. All able-bodied Servians now in France have been ordered by their government to return to Servia forthwith.

LONDON, September 25.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that twelve Servian battalions have gone south. The traffic between Servia and Roumelia has been suspended.

VIENNA, September 25.—It is rumored here to-night that the King of Servia has been murdered. The report is however not confirmed.

LONDON, September 25.—The governments of Austria and England have given their assent to and will appoint representatives to the Roumelia conference.

VIENNA, September 25.—The government is purchasing at advanced prices all the corn and oats in the market for army purposes.

The Russian Feeling.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 25.—The feeling here regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated the czar has telegraphed the minister of war to prepare plans for a campaign in event of the opening of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian general in an interview to-day when asked if it was true that the czar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Turkey replied that Russia would declare war against Turkey the moment the porte attacked Bulgaria, and added that the czar is most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

Turkish Ministerial Changes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—The ministry has been dismissed and a new cabinet formed with the following changes: Kiamil Pasha, grand vizier, and in place of Said Pasha, dismissed; Said Pasha, recently ambassador at Berlin, minister of foreign affairs in place of Assim Pasha, dismissed; Munir Pasha, who was lately dismissed from the office of minister of France is minister of interior in place of Ethem Pasha, appointed ambassador at Paris. Servet Pasha, senator, minister of justice in place of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, dismissed; Arify Pasha, senator, president of the council in place of Akif Pasha, dismissed. Esad Pasha, ambassador at Paris, has been transferred to Berlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.—The following additional changes have been made in the sultan's cabinet: Ali Saib Pasha has been appointed minister of war; Munif Pasha, minister of education; Ayoub Pasha, minister of finance; Ismail Hakki Pasha, minister of commerce; Zuhdi Effendi, minister of public works, and Zihni Effendi, intendant of Evkafs. The sultan's decree attributes the change of viziers to the illness of Said Pasha.

The Conference of Powers.

LONDON, September 28.—Prince Bismarck being opposed to a formal conference of the powers on the Roumelian question, Lord Salisbury has agreed that the scope of the proposed meeting of ambassadors at Constantinople be limited to an exchange of views on the questions at issue without any formal voting and without the drawing up of any protocols. Lord Salisbury has instructed the British ministers at Belgrade, Bucharest and Athens to urge the respective governments to which they are accredited to refrain from action in connection with the Roumelia revolution. M. Waddington, in an interview with Lord Salisbury, said that M. DeFreycinet, the French foreign minister, would co-operate in limiting the discussion.

Action of the Powers.

LONDON, September 25.—Signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin all favor a conference forthwith for the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty.

PARIS, September 25.—The government has asked the co-operation of other powers in urging on the governments of Servia, Roumelia and Greece, the necessity of avoiding all agitation respecting the Roumelian difficulty and not to permit anti-Turkish demonstrations during the present excited state of public feeling in the Balkans.

A Cable Letter.

LONDON, September 26.—The political campaign which has hitherto been devoid of life begins to glow. The prospect is that the occurrences of the coming week will make electoral affairs quite lively. Premier Salisbury will on Tuesday issue a tory campaign manifesto and this the conservatives hope will put new life into the tory cause. The blast blown by the Grand Old Man dissipated the seeds of disrupting discord which were fast taking root in the divisions of the liberal structure. But the edifice has been neglected since and damaging growths are again fastening upon it. Lord Salisbury's followers entertain the conviction that he can blow a counter blast that will shake the weakening Gladstonian temple to the ground.

John Bright has determined to re-enter politics as an advocate of the restoration of the liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Sir Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's attorney general, for the parliamentary seat belonging to Bury, a suburb of Manchester, the occasion for undertaking a stumping tour. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the campaign, and Mr. Bright's utterances will make good and effective party literature for the liberals. Lord Randolph Churchill who has been spending a vacation in preparing himself for the work of the coming campaign will begin that work next week and he will go to Birmingham and endeavor in a public address there to demonstrate to the English people how utterly unfit both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are for the responsibilities of public trust.

Gladstone still declines to name a date for the delivery of the speech he has promised to make to his Midlothian constituents. A great many persons have gone to see Mr. Gladstone since his return to Hawarden and they all concur in the statement that so far at least as ordinary conversation goes the great orator's voice is perfectly good. Mr. Herbert Gladstone however declares that his father is under strict medical orders to refrain for the present from any use of his voice that might strain it, but adds that Mr. Gladstone himself expects to be able during the campaign to deliver at least three public orations. Never perhaps was any man's voice considered with so much concern by so many people. The most intimate friends of the ex-premier do not hesitate to say that they believe that although he may succeed under favorable circumstances in delivering a few short speeches this autumn Mr. Gladstone's career as an orator is practically closed forever. It may be that the growing conviction of his incapacity lies behind the new outburst of rebellion by the ambitious Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. In his address at Lambeth on Thursday last he openly declared that in event of the restoration of the liberals to power he would refuse to take a place in the cabinet unless his colleagues should agree to his schemes of public purchase and allotment of land to laborers and the abolition of school fees.

This renewed outbreak of the radicals has already revived a feeling of disunion between the radicals and whigs of the liberal party. A large number of whigs are also daily becoming more dissatisfied with Gladstone's manifesto concerning church disestablishment. The most guarded the danger of the agitation on this point, they claim, by merely admitting that it was a live issue in which the church could take care of itself.

The Parnellites constitute at present the only thoroughly united and compact political party in the country. They believe that their prospects are bright. The American plan formulated this week in the Boston Pilot by Mr. Alexander Sullivan to raise a fund at the January league convention in America sufficient to enable Mr. Parnell to pay salaries of $500 per annum for five years to ninety home rule members, disturbs the tories and whigs, while it immensely elates the nationalists. It is the greatest aid ever rendered to the home rule cause. It will enable Mr. Parnell to secure the services in parliament of many an able poor Irish gentleman now debarred by lack of means from accepting a seat and will place the whole Irish delegation under more obligations and greater allegiance to the league than it has ever been. Parnell estimates that the home rulers will secure 86 seats in the next parliament and possibly 90.

The Turks Defeated.

COOTAR, September 28.—Last evening the Albanians at Djakova repulsed the Turks. A fresh force of Turks despatched to the scene was surrounded.

The Roumelian Revolt.

LONDON, September 27.—Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Friday near Adrianople and that during the engagement thirty Roumelians were killed and 300 were wounded. The Turkish losses in the two days' fighting at Djakovo were 200 men. The Albanians lost 1,000 killed.

The Ottoman bank has loaned the Turkish government 250,000 liras.

Advices from Beyrout say there is great excitement through Syria in consequence of the sudden and urgent orders from Constantinople to mobilize the reserve forces which have been free from active duty for the last six years. The Mussulmen are distracted. The mobilization is being effected with relentless severity.

Strecker Pasha, a German officer, has been appointed chief of staff of the Turkish army corps at Constantinople.

Said Pasha, the new Turkish minister of foreign affairs, who was until recently the Turkish ambassador to Germany, before leaving Berlin had an interview with Prince Bismarck and obtained from him the assurance of Germany's support in the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty.

The Roumelian and Bulgarian parliaments have sent telegrams and addresses to the czar of Russia, entreating him to protect the union.

Servia is actively negotiating with Roumania and Greece, with a view of taking common action against the extension of Bulgarian dominion. King Milan of Servia will go to Nissa immediately to assume the chief command of the army. General [illegible], the King's chief of staff, with 25,000 troops, is ready to cross the frontier.

All the powers have agreed that the Roumelian conference shall be held at Pera.

Servia's circular to the powers states that recent events in Bulgaria threaten Servia's interest, and as a safeguard she asks the support of the powers.

At a meeting of the students in Belgrade to-day, those who were present decided to volunteer for service in the army. The first and second classes of reserves have been ordered to be mobilized.

A Serious Labor Riot.

PITTSBURG, September 26.—This morning at half-past two a serious riot occurred at Laughlin's mill, above Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in which at least two hundred shots were exchanged. The riot was precipitated by an attack upon workmen in the mill by a number of armed men. The workmen had sentinels on guard or the result might have been more disastrous. From thirty to fifty men armed with shot guns and revolvers came up the railroad track from the direction of Martin's Ferry and approached to within thirty paces of the mill, when the guards called out to halt. The men still advanced and in a second or two the command to halt was repeated without effect. A third time the mill guards called out "halt." The attacking party began firing when the men in the mill at once returned the fire and brisk firing was kept up for twenty or thirty minutes. The attacking party then ceased firing and almost immediately retreated going toward the river. An examination of the force in the mill showed several had been shot. Only two however are seriously hurt. William Duff, watchman, had sixty-two shot from a shotgun in his body and Millard Bailey was shot through the thigh with a rifle ball. As far as can be learned four or five of the attacking party were hurt, one seriously. The force of armed men in the mill was 18 or 20. The attacking party, or the ring leaders at least, are known. The mill force after their assailants retired rested on their arms, fearing another attack. At this hour (9 o'clock) all is quiet and there are no further indications of trouble.

WHEELING, September 26.—The riot was occasioned by the introduction of non-union men in Laughlin's mill. Non-union men have been boarding and sleeping in the mill.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, September 26.—About fifteen ring leaders in this morning's riot have been arrested, and no further trouble is anticipated, though the Laughlin company have laid in a supply of arms and ammunition. Work was resumed at the mill this evening. It is said that six of the assailants were wounded; that Thomas Dorey, a mill hand, is dead and Philip Hessing, a heater, mortally wounded.

A Fight with Apaches.

TUCSON, A. T., September 26.—From W. A. Davis of this city, who arrived last night from his ranch on the west side of Huachucas, it is learned that the night before last a courier bearing dispatches from Captain Hatfield, stationed at the Cananea mountains in Sonora, to the commander at Fort Huachucas, passed his house and told him Captain Hatfield had overtaken a band of about sixty hostiles in Cananeas, had a fight with them, killed several and captured forty-three bucks. Yesterday morning while Mr. Davis was on his way to Tombstone he met another courier on his way from Fort Huachucas to Captain Hatfield's command with dispatches. This courier confirmed the report made by the other courier the night before. He stated the captives would be turned over to the civil authorities at Tucson.

A Dynamite Scare.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-day on a report that an attempt had been made to blow up H. B. M. ship Constance with an infernal machine which had been smuggled aboard her. [illegible] Booz, proprietor of a meat stall in the Golden Gate market, who supplied the vessel with meat, stated that when he boarded the ship early this morning he was examined as to any probable knowledge he might have regarding the infernal machine which the lieutenant who questioned him said had been sent the captain of the Constance. Inquiry at the British consul's regarding the affair brought forth a statement from Consul Stanley as follows: The captain received an anonymous letter warning him that an attempt would be made to attach an infernal machine to the ship. This letter was friendly and contained no threat, purporting only to warn him. He came to me with the letter and I instructed him what to do. I told him that it would be best to double his sentries and to challenge all approach to the ship, sentries to fire blank cartridges at the first discharge and ball at the second. The sentries were doubled. Mr. Stanley further added that as far as he knew no attempt had been made to get an infernal machine aboard the ship, for none had been reported to him. The Constance arrived last Sunday and left this afternoon.

Montreal's Small-Pox Epidemic.

MONTREAL, September 28.—A gentleman on the citizens' committee to-day claimed that there were at least four thousand cases of small-pox in the city. The opening of the Theatre Royal has been indefinitely postponed on account of the small-pox epidemic. The health officials are encountering the most determined opposition in their work of vaccinating, especially in the east end of the city, and several arrests have been made.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Championship Pennant Hoisted at Chicago.

A Band of Apaches Going North through Arizona.

Missouri Pacific Leases the Central Branch of the U. P.

The Deciding Series.

CHICAGO, September 29.—The crowd which witnessed the opening game between the New York and Chicago ball clubs for the possession of the national pennant was worthy the occasion. It numbered 10,000. The skies were threatening and there was ever present a prospect of rain. Rain drops fell as the Chicagos went to bat in the first inning, but it did not interfere in any way in the progress of the game, but throughout the nine innings the clouds were lowering. The crowd was evenly balanced as the visitors had hosts of admirers present, many of whom had journeyed here solely to see the game. Very many leading eastern and western newspapers were represented. The crowd cheered the New Yorkers whenever they made a good play, but became frantic in the first and ninth innings, when the Chicagos began their run getting, and when the last man of the opposing club went out. The New York club appeared on the field preceded by the brilliant First Regiment band and immediately thereafter the Chicagos appeared under a similar escort. Both were rapturously cheered. The New York giants presented their strongest playing front, with Welch and Ewing as their battery, while the Chicagos presented McCormick and Kelly, their reserve battery. The Chicagos opened the game after a vigorous fashion. Dalrymple flew out to first base and Kelly made a base hit advancing Gore to second, and both were advanced another base on a passed ball and Anson flew out to right field. Pfeffer made a three base-hit, Kelly and Gore coming home in the midst of terrific cheering. Williamson made another base-hit, bringing Pfeffer home. Burns followed with another base, Williamson coming home. Burns was thrown out trying to steal second. New York was shut out, O'Rourke getting a base on balls and was caught napping at first, Connor flew out to Dalrymple and Ewing to Burns. New York began her run getting in the third inning, Welch making a base-hit, but was forced out at second, on Gerhardt's hit, and Gerhardt was forced out at second on Ward's strike. Ward stole second and scored a run on O'Rourke's base hit. Connor and Ewing both followed with base hits, bringing in O'Rourke, but Connor was put out at third in trying to steal that base. Chicago added two runs in the fifth on Kelly's 3-base hit, Anson's base hit and Pfeffer's base hit. New York made two runs in the eighth on Welch's base hit, Ward's base hit, Ewing's base hit and a passed ball and wild throw by Kelly, and Gillespie struck out with two men on bases, Gerhardt and O'Rourke having gone out on flies. Kelly made a three-baser in the ninth inning and came home on Anson's long fly to center. Dorgan of the New Yorks struck out, Richardson flew out to Dalrymple, Welch got his base on balls but was doubled up by Gerhardt's strike to short stop. The game abounded in some very remarkable plays and was played "for blood" on both sides. There was only one fielding error, that of Gerhardt, and it did not affect the result. Score by innings:

Chicago, 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—total 7.
New York, 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0—total 4.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The result of the New York-Chicago game was awaited here to-day with the greatest interest. The defeat of New York caused a gloom among those interested in the game, and many have given up all hope of the giants winning the pennant. There is yet a possibility of New York winning, but this is regarded here as a weak straw to catch at. Should the two clubs end alike in their four games an extra series will be played.

CHICAGO, September 30.—2.30 p. m.—The day is splendid for play, barring a slight wind. The crowd began assembling at noon, and by the time the gates opened at one o'clock there were ten thousand people ready to come in. The New Yorks came on the field at 2.20 and were handsomely welcomed by the audience.

2.50 p. m.—The crowd is increasing. Five thousand are on the grounds. The second bell rang at 2.45 and the Chicagos came out on the field amid the greatest applause accompanied by their mascot, "Little Willie Hahn." Clarkson and Flint will be the battery for Chicago and Keefe and Ewing for New York.

3 p. m.—The third bell rang at three o'clock and Curry the umpire called the captains up to toss for choice. Chicago wins the toss and New York goes to bat. There are no ground rules.

3.15 p. m.—First inning—New York nothing, Chicago nothing. Dalrymple and Gore each made base hits. Gore was left; Kelly struck out.

3.28 p. m.—Second inning—New York nothing; a fine double play by Burns.

3.35 p. m.—Second inning—Chicago nothing.

3.40 p. m.—Third inning—New York nothing. There were two men on bases but Clarkson saved the innings.

3.45 p. m.—Third inning—Chicago nothing.

Fourth inning—New York nothing; Chicago one. Dalrymple made a two-base hit; Gore made another; Dalrymple scored.

Fifth inning—Chicago nothing. Two men struck out. New York nothing. Two men struck out, one left on third base.

Sixth inning—New York nothing. Connor made a base hit but was left on base. Chicago nothing.

Seventh inning—New York nothing. Two men struck out. Chicago 1. Pfeffer made a home run.

Eighth inning—New York nothing; Chicago nothing.

Ninth inning—New York 1.

There was an indescribable scene of tumultuous cheering and hat swinging at the close of the ninth inning, when it was certain that victory had again perched on the banner of the home team, giving them an almost undisputed claim to the national league pennant. They defeated the New York stalwarts by the score of 2 to 1 with one inning to spare. The attendance was 11,500, and this despite a sky which constantly threatened. The audience was kept clear of the field, however, to prevent any possible interference with the work of the outfielders, and by this means no ground rules were necessary.

The Chicagos scored their runs in the fourth and seventh innings, both of which were earned. The first was made by a two-base hit from Dalrymple's bat, followed by a one-base hit by Gore, bringing in Dalrymple. In the seventh inning with two men out Pfeffer scored a clean home run over the right field fence. The New York team scored their run in the ninth when the shadows were thickening very fast on two successive throws to Anson on first base from the infield. He was unable to distinguish the ball and failed to get it. The game was a splendid contest in every way and up to the ninth inning was perfectly played, whatever errors occurred being credited on the Chicago side to the batteries. The contest was exciting at every point and the score was kept so low, that a clean base hit at four or five stages of the game would have turned the tide in either direction. Five men on the New York side died on bases for the need of clean hits, while Chicago had only one. Keefe for the New Yorkers pitched without an error and was batted for five hits for a total of nine bases, while the New York batsmen confined themselves to five hits for as many totals. Cleaner fielding than was expected by the team was not possible, some of the outfield plays being remarkably brilliant. But on the part of the Chicagos no resulting errors occurred until the last inning, when they were excusable and a most unavoidable.

CHICAGO, October 1.—The weather is cloudy and cool. At 2 o'clock it threatened rain every minute. At that hour there were not more than 1,000 people. When the game began there were about 3,000 people present.

3.25 p. m.—First inning—New York nothing, Chicago nothing.

Second inning—There were 10,000 people present, Chicago made two runs, New York none.

Third inning—Chicago none, New York one.

Fourth inning—Chicago two, New York nothing.

Fifth inning—Chicago nothing, New York nothing.

Sixth inning—Chicago nothing, New York two.

Seventh inning—Chicago nothing, New York nothing.

Eighth inning—Chicago nothing, New York nothing.

Ninth inning—Chicago four, New York nothing.

The New York giants went down before the prowess of the Chicago ball club again to-day. Where there were errors committed they were shared very evenly by both clubs. The defeat of the visitors was more complete than in the two preceding games. Their famous batsmen made only three hits during the game and for a total of only three bases, while the Chicagos batted Welch for a total of ten bases. The Chicagos made their display of batting strength in the ninth inning, when the score stood 4 to 3 in their favor, with New York however to follow them at the bat. The Chicagos piled four runs up, deciding the contest beyond peradventure. During the progress of this inning the audience which had been kept up to this time in a state of nervous doubt, on Dalrymple's clean drive into right field enabling two men to cross the home plate, broke into a thunderous cheering, the contagion apparently reaching to every one present save the immediate supporters of the New York nine, and even some of these seemed to catch the infection. It caused the playing to cease for a moment, as the sound was so mighty that it drowned everything within its reach. Mature men threw their hats in the air and shook hands and fell into the arms of persons unknown to them, and some one ran up the championship pennant of 1885, and there was a scene of frantic cheering. It seemed for the first time to affect the steady nerve of the New York fielders, who had shown themselves throughout, as did their antagonists, undisturbed by any of the influences which surrounded them. A study of the score shows that in to-day's game the visitors were defeated at all points, and on neither side was a question raised as to any of the decisions of the umpire. The attendance, notwithstanding another threatening day, was ten thousand. Both nines were handsomely cheered as they appeared on the ground, and every good play throughout the game was applauded.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

DENVER, October 1.—This afternoon the jury in the Woods-Sanders murder case returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter against Woods. The verdict involves imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of years to be fixed by the judge.

Movements of the Hostiles.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—A telegram has been received at the war department from General Crook, stating that Captains Crawford and Davis at Guadalupe cañon, southeastern Arizona, send information by courier to the effect that 20 or 25 Indians passed that point on the 25th traveling rapidly northward. Captain Crawford is in pursuit and troops have been ordered in from various points to intercept the hostiles. The commanding officer at Ft. Apache has been directed to hold his troops in readiness for immediate services. Citizens at exposed points have been warned and urged to corral their stock in order to prevent the Indians from securing remounts. Every precaution has been taken for some time past to prevent the hostiles from communicating with the Chiricahuas, who are closely watched at their reservation. The raiders are supposed to be a part of Geronimo's band who have been down into Mexico.

Grant Memorial Services.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Services in memory of General Grant were held this evening under the auspices of the local commandery of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Metropolitan church, at which General Grant was a regular attendant during his presidential terms. The auditorium, which is one of the largest in the city, was crowded. Funeral chimes were rung from 7 to 8 o'clock and were followed by an organ voluntary by Dr. J. V. Bischoff. A notable feature of the services was the chanting and singing of war songs by the St. Cecilia ladies' quartette. The meeting was called to order by Department Commander M. M. Brooks, and after prayer by Dr. Huntley, the present pastor of the church, General John A. Logan the orator of the occasion, was introduced and warmly welcomed by the audience. His speech was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, which broke out at the mention of favorite commanders and the allusions to the more conspicuous events in the story of General Grant's career. The services were concluded with benediction and a concert of patriotic airs upon the bells.

Flower's Substitute.

NEW YORK, September 29.—General E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Flower from candidacy on the democratic state ticket for lieutenant governor.

General Edward F. Jones, the new candidate, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1828. He commanded the famous Sixth Massachusetts regiment which was attacked in the streets of Baltimore, April 9, 1861, while on its way to the defense of Washington. This was the first blood shed in the civil war. He subsequently raised the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts volunteers and served with distinction in the Army of the Gulf. He was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious service on the field. At the close of the war he settled in Binghamton, N. Y., and established the Jones scale works. He ran for congress against Thomas C. Platt in 1874, but was defeated; and was again beaten two years later for the same office by G. R. Dwight. He is regarded as a business man purely, and not as a politician.

Killed by Apaches.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., October 1.—A man named Keating was killed by Apaches yesterday in White Tail cañon, San Simon valley. The body was found half a mile from his house. He was shot under the arm and his head smashed in with stones. A man named Shanahan and Mrs. Mack, servants on the ranch, cannot be found.

Hatfield's command of forty cavalry and five Apache scouts passed through Tombstone en route to Fort Grant. They have come from Copper cañon after service in Sonora. They look jaded and worn and the whole outfit shows unmistakeable signs of rough service, hardship and fatigue. Their reported fight with renegades is not confirmed.

The Montreal Epidemic.

MONTREAL, October 1.—There were [illegible] deaths here yesterday from small pox. The health department now refuses to furnish statistics of adjoining municipalities on the ground that some of the newspapers have included them in the statistics for the city proper.

Railroad Leasing.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The Missouri Pacific railroad company has leased the Central Branch of the Union Pacific road, the lease to run 25 years. No details are yet made public.

Mercantile Failures.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The mercantile failures in the United States for the quarter ending September 30th, as reported by R. G. Dun & Company's Mercantile agency, number 2173 against 2346 in the corresponding quarter of 1884. The liabilities show a remarkable decline, amounting to $23,800,000 against $56,600,000 in the third quarter of 1884. For the nine months last past the failures have showed a slight increase in the number over those of last year, but a marked decline in liabilities, being in number 8167 compared with 7856 for the first nine months of 1884, an increase of 311. The liabilities however were only $97,000,000, compared with $[illegible],000,000 in the first nine months of 1884.

Burke and Clow.

DENVER, September 30.—Probably two thousand people were present at the exposition building to-night to witness the sparring contest between Jack Burke, "the Irish lad," and John P. Clow, champion of Colorado. After local celebrities had amused the audience for an hour or more it was announced that Sheriff Graham was present and had stated to the principals that if either struck a single knockout blow or used other than six ounce gloves both would be placed under arrest. Burke said in his own behalf that he came there with the understanding that they would be allowed to use two ounce gloves, and any persons believing him to be a party to a hippodrome could have their money at the door. Burke's statement was received good naturedly. All bets were declared off. Four rounds were then fought with what to all appearance were four ounce gloves. Burke in each round showing his immense superiority over Clow. The latter did some clever dodging and several times hit Burke light taps, but he was no match for the Irish lad, who showed a degree of science rarely attained. No decision.

Discharging Celestials.

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 29.—A Seattle special says: Chinese have all been discharged at the various coal mines in this vicinity. Many of the mills are also displacing Chinese in their employ by white laborers. Trouble at the Franklin mine, which promised to be a serious outbreak, was averted by Chinese taking the alarm and leaving the mines as requested by the miners.

BULGARIA'S REVOLT.

War Inevitable Without Intervention of the Powers.

Active Defensive and Offensive Preparations.

Russians in Large Numbers Joining the Bulgarians.

Roumelian Difficulty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.—Ambassadors met to-day to consider the Roumelian question at the residence of Count Corti, Italian ambassador, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance, several of the ambassadors having not yet received formal instruction from their respective governments. The porte has sent a circular to the powers protesting against the recent action of Prince Alexander in disarming Mussulman inhabitants of Roumelia.

VIENNA, October 1.—Mr. Bratiano, Roumanian prime minister, who has had an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian foreign minister, respecting the attitude of Roumania in event of war between Turkey and Bulgaria, has left this city to confer with Prince Bismarck, after which he will visit the czar. His mission is for the purpose of having Roumania considered inviolable and accorded rights similar to those enjoyed by Belgium, if hostilities should break out. The opinion gains ground that the crisis is extending, and unless the powers intervene at once war is inevitable. The porte as a precautionary measure to prevent reduction of supplies in event of war with Bulgaria has issued an order prohibiting exportation of cereals.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, October 1.—Prince Alexander is actively engaged in pushing forward measures for defense. Bulgarian troops from Sofia are taking the places of volunteers, who have gone to the frontier. All strategic positions and places are being rapidly fortified and military posts are being greatly strengthened.

LONDON, October 1.—The Times' correspondent at Constantinople thus summarizes Turkey's position: Turkey has not an army ready to march, no stores, no money in the treasury, no administrative energy. She must submit to the inevitable.

The powers have resolved to compensate Servia if the porte accepts the union between Bulgaria and Roumelia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.—An irade has been issued ordering the Turkish troops to mass at Adrianople. Large numbers of Russians are crossing the frontiers to join the Bulgarians.

LONDON, October 1.—The Servian government has 80,000 men under arms. It is feared that the King must attempt a coup de main before the conference is concluded, because the finances of the country are unable to stand the heavy drain at present.

Dufferin's Advice.

LONDON, September 29.—Earl Dufferin, viceroy of India, telegraphs to the British government that the necessity has arisen for armed intervention in Burmah, and that he has ordered the chief commissioner in British Burmah to send King Theebaw a protest against the exactions of the Burmah Trading association. The tenor of Earl Dufferin's advice points to the early annexation of Burmah. The Burmese envoy at Paris in an interview said that the sole object of his mission was to arrange a treaty of commerce with France, and to resist the annexation of Burmah to India in every possible manner.

Conference of the Powers.

LONDON, September 29.—A meeting of ambassadors to consider the Roumelian question will be held at Constantinople next Monday. Representatives of Servia, Roumania and Greece will be admitted to take part in the discussion. M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, presses the powers to make the deposition of Prince Alexander a leading proposition at the meeting. The czar favors the candidature of Prince Waldemar.

Arapahoe Democrats.

DENVER, October 1.—The Arapahoe county democratic convention met at East Turner hall at 10 o'clock this morning. Judge Dawson was elected chairman. The following ticket was placed in nomination: For sheriff, Fred K. Cramer; for justice of the peace, W. H. F. Randall; for constable, Richard Watson; for chairman of the county committee, G. M. Norton, Jr. C. E. Scott, republican, the present clerk and recorder, this morning announced himself as an independent candidate for re-election and was endorsed by the democratic convention this afternoon. Frank Church, Peter O'Brien and J. L. Fetzer, republican nominees for treasurer, surveyor and superintendent of public schools respectively, were endorsed by the democratic convention for these positions.

Fighting the Epidemic.

MONTREAL, October 1.—Forty-nine new cases of small-pox, 22 of which were authenticated, were reported yesterday. The placarders met with no serious opposition to-day. Fifty-eight vaccinators are making house-to-house visitations and are inoculating 3,000 persons daily. There has been no disturbance to-day and no trouble is feared to-night. Mayor Beaugrand stated to-day that he will not relax his efforts to keep the peace, and would have the militia under arms so long as there was probability of trouble. Fourteen of the sanitary police, armed with revolvers, turn out every night to guard their office in the city hall.

Montreal's Small Pox Riots.

MONTREAL, September 29.—The excitement among the citizens over the anti-vaccination riot last night is intense, and many assert that the time has come to declare martial law. The rioters last night were well organized. They were headed by three men in carriages, who directed their movements. Chief Paradis, who was stabbed and stoned, fortunately received no serious injury. Mayor Beaugrand rose from a sick bed and came down to town to take measures to quell the riot. He says that if the aldermen will not assist him in this matter he will protect the lives and property of the citizens on his own responsibility. At 5 o'clock this evening a general police alarm was sounded, calling all members of the force to the city hall. The whole of the military in the city, about 1,600 strong, are under arms to-night, and patrols of cavalry and infantry are watching the disaffected districts. There is no sign so far of further troubles.

A Killing at Telluride.

DENVER, September 30.—A News special from Silverton says: On Sunday night at Telluride Curly McDonald, a bartender, shot and killed Mike Watson, a gambler. Watson was always very quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor and he had been drinking quite heavily Sunday. In the evening he went into the Brunswick hall and called for drinks and amused himself by breaking the glasses and wound up by hurling a glass of beer at McDonald's head, upon which the latter pulled his gun and fired once, the ball taking effect in the left side, producing almost instant death. McDonald was locked up and at last accounts was still lingering. The prevailing opinion seems to justify the act.

Jones Returned.

DENVER, October 1.—The special election for the Second ward called to elect a successor to Alderman E. F. Jones, democrat, was held to-day. Mr. Jones was returned without one opposing vote. The whole number of votes cast was 439. Mr. Jones was expelled from the board of aldermen some days ago for having charged certain aldermen with jobbery in connection with a proposed purchase by the city of certain lands without producing proof of his charges.

A Land Grabber Sentenced.

DENVER, October 1.—A Pueblo special to the News says: R. C. Bloomfield, convicted of fraudulently obtaining public lands from the government of the United States, was arraigned for sentence this morning before Judge Hallett of the U. S. court, sitting in chambers. Hon. Hugh Butler, representing the prisoner, made a plea for leniency for his client. The judge then fined him $1,000 and sentenced him to imprisonment for three months in the county jail of either Pueblo or Arapahoe county. Mr. Bloomfield chose Arapahoe to serve out his sentence. So far no arrangements have been made for a new trial or stay of sentence.

Salvationists Imprisoned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 1.—The officers of the Salvation Army of Nanticoke, who were arrested on Tuesday last, had a hearing this afternoon. They were fined two dollars each for obstructing the highway, and as they refused to pay their fines were sent to jail for six hours. A howling mob surrounded the prison and endeavored to tear it down. The whole police force was called out and with difficulty saved the building and dispersed the crowd. The Salvationists were released this evening and paraded the town with nearly a thousand followers.

Western Freight Rate War.

CHICAGO, October 1.—Managers of the Southern Railway association met here to-day in pursuance to a call from Commissioner Midgeley, and after arranging a number of small routine matters discussed the rate war in progress between the Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads on live stock traffic in the important section known as the Emporia district. These rates have been so badly demoralized for a considerable length of time that it was deemed advisable to make use of energetic measures to restore relations between the roads in the hands of Commissioner Midgeley, and freight agents of the roads interested were given instructions to try and reach an amicable arrangement. Commissioner Midgeley also was instructed to arrange for uniform percentage on seaboard business between Chicago and the Missouri river.

A New Military Bureau

WASHINGTON, October 1.—On the 9th inst. the civil service commission will conduct an examination here for the selection of persons to fill places in the new intelligence bureau of the war department. This division will be similar to the one already in existence in the navy department. The examination will test the knowledge of candidates in military affairs. The division will be under direction of the adjutant general, and in a general way it will be for the purpose of collecting information in regard to strategic points near the coast of the United States, places, for instance, like Cuba, West Indies, etc.

Kentucky Racing.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—The track was very bad. Purse $300, ¾ of a mile—Irish Lass was never headed and won easily, Mocking Bird second, Lavina a poor third; time 1.21.

Sanford stake, one mile—Kirkman won very easily by three lengths, Free Knight second; time 1.52½.

Purse $300, 1⅛ miles—[illegible] Bowling won, Ultimatum second, Volo third; time 2.05.

Purse $300, ⅝ mile—John Morris won, Pat Lee second, John Cotter a bad third; time 1.35¼.

Handicap sweepstakes, $400 added, 1⅛ miles—Doubt won easily by one length, Emma Manly second, Hopedale a bad third; time 2.48.

This ends the meeting. The Latonia Jockey club commences Saturday.

Coal Miners Strike.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—All coal miners in the Silver Creek district near Akron struck to-day because the Massillon operators had refused to grant the demands for a uniform scale. It is not thought the strike will continue long.

West Shore Ordered Sold.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., October 1.—Judge Brown of the supreme court has rendered a decision in the foreclosure suit of the United States Trust company against the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad company, and entered a decree for the sale of this road.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows the total interest-bearing debt including interest is in round numbers $1,272,962,000, and the total debt over all $1,865,735,000. The total debtless available cash items is $1,324,687,000; net cash in treasury 165,608,000. The decrease of the debt during the month is $2,758,000. The payments on account of interest on bonds will reduce this decrease to about $5,250,000. The total cash in treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account is $488,284,000.

A Lady Enters Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 1.—Miss Alice R. Jordan, of Coldwater, Mich., a graduate of the University of Michigan, entered the Yale law school to-day. She is the first lady who ever entered in any department of Yale outside of the art school.

Mexican Mails Going Through.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 1.—Mail communication between this city and the United States was resumed to-day. Nine days' accumulation of mail is being distributed this afternoon. The Central railway has been repaired at places where the track was swept away by the bursting of the reservoirs.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The Earl of Shaftsbury is dead.

Indications for Colorado—Fair weather; slight changes in temperature.

S. M. Stockslager the newly-appointed assistant commissioner of the land office took the oath of office yesterday.

William Page, the well known painter and former president of the Academy of Design died at New York yesterday.

M. W. Wines, chief of the miscellaneous division of the coast and geodetic survey, has resigned at the request of Secretary Manning.

The coinage at the mints during the month of September amounted to $4,420,35[illegible], of which $2,500,050 was in standard silver dollars.

Upon the recommendation of Commissioner Sparks of the general land office the secretary of the interior has approved the dismissal of Robert Berry, examiner of surveys in Colorado.

Charles Neal, who was on Wednesday removed from his position as chief of division in the office of the register of the treasury, was yesterday appointed to a $1,400 clerkship in the same office.

Base ball—Detroit 10, Providence 6, Chicago 8, New York 3; Baltimore 13, Louisville 8; Athletics 4, Pittsburg 3; Buffalo 3, Boston 7; St. Joes 1, Denvers [illegible]. About 600 thoroughly disgusted people witnessed the game.

The secretary of the treasury yesterday made an order changing the hours for purchasing silver on Tuesdays and Fridays from two to one p. m. in order to enable business to be completed the same day. The order goes into effect October 6th.

At Jerome Park Pontico, a half brother to Pontiac, won the second race, ¾ of a mile, easily, in 1.18. He was entered at $1,500 and at auction his price ran up to $15,000. The claim was made that this bid was in behalf of Lorillard, his owner.

How Lincoln Stopped Criticisms

General Porter contributes an interesting paper on "Lincoln and Grant" to the Century for October, from which we quote the following characteristic anecdote: "Grant's successes brought with them the usual number of jealousies and rivalries. Political generals had their advocates in Washington to plead their cause, while Grant stood without friends at court. His detractors gathered at times a great deal of strength in their efforts to supplant him with a general of their own choosing, and Lincoln was beset by many a delegation who insisted that nothing would harmonize matters in the west but Grant's removal. This nagging continued even after his great triumph at Vicksburg.

"Lincoln always enjoyed telling the general, after the two had become personally intimate, how the cross-roads wiseacres had criticised his campaigns. One day, after dwelling for some time on this subject, he said to Grant: 'After Vicksburg I thought it was about time to shut down on this sort of thing. So one day, when a delegation came to see me and had spent half an hour trying to show me the fatal mistake you had made in paroling Pemberton's army, and insisting that the rebels would violate their paroles and in less than a month confront you again in the ranks, and have to be whipped all over again, I thought I should get rid of them best by telling them a story about Sykes's dog. "Have you ever heard about Sykes's yellow dog?" said I to the spokesman of the delegation. He said he hadn't. "Well, I must tell you about him," said I. "Sykes had a yellow dog he set great store by, but there were a lot of small boys around the village, and that's always a bad thing for dogs, you know. These boys didn't share Sykes' views, and they were not disposed to let the dog have a fair show. Even Sykes had to admit that the dog was getting unpopular; in fact it was soon seen that a prejudice was growing up against that dog that threatened to wreck all his future prospects in life. The boys, after meditating how they could get the best of him, finally fixed up a cartridge with a long fuse, put the cartridge in a piece of meat, dropped the meat in the road in front of Syke's door, and then perched themselves on a fence a good distance off with the end of the fuse in their hands. Then they whistled for the dog. When he came out he scented the bait, and bolted the meat, cartridge and all. The boys touched off the fuse with a cigar, and in about a second a report came from that dog like a clap of thunder. Sykes came bouncing out of the house and yelled:

"'"What's up! Anything busted?"

"'"There was no reply except a snicker from the small boys roosting on the fence, but as Sykes looked up he saw the whole air filled with pieces of yellow dog. He picked up the biggest piece he could find, a portion of the back with a part of the tail still hanging to it, and after turning it around and looking it all over he said, 'Well, I guess he'll never be much account again—as a dog.' And I guess Pemberton's forces will never be much account again—as an army."

"'The delegation began looking around for their hats before I had quite got to the end of the story, and I was never bothered any more after that about superseding the commander of the Army of the Tennessee.'"

An Ungrateful Mule.

Texas Siftings.

Si Jackson, a colored granger, living on Onion creek, was going about grumbling and growling, when it occurred to Maccoon Simmons, a white neighbor, to ask him what was the matter.

"Dis heah am a nice 'rangement wid my mewel."

"What is the matter with your mule?"

"What's de matter? I fed him ebery day during de whole ob las' munf when I didn't hab nuffin' for him ter do, and he ate and ate, as much as he wanted ter."

"Well, what has he done?"

"What has he done? Yesterday mawnin', when I went ter de stables ter harness him up and put him ter plowin', dar he was dead, sah. Yes, dead as Jupiter Caesar, sah. Dat mewel has a good time ob hit. I wouldn't mind being a mewel myself under dem ar' auspices."

Fisherman's Luck.

Life.

Brown (to Jones, who has just returned from a week's fishing excursion): "Did you have pretty good luck, Jones?" Jones (with disgust): "Good luck? I had an eel bite twice."

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Massachusetts republicans held a very peaceable convention yesterday. The platform, except the reference to silver, is unusually good.

Paul Blouet, ("Max O'Rell"), the GAZETTE'S foreign correspondent, has resigned his mastership in St. Paul's school and will in the future devote his time to literature.

An assault case that stood over from last week, Wednesday, was put over again yesterday until next Saturday. One of our readers doubts the constitutionality of this because it is not a liquor case.

Roberts Brothers have just published a new edition of "A Century of Dishonor." It is evidence of the great good Mrs. Jackson's agitation of the Indian question is accomplishing that there is such a demand for this book.

President Cleveland's message is looked forward to with great interest. He will take decided views on the civil service and tariff. He will also favor the amendment of our shipping laws so that we may have free ships.

Mr. Gutterman of the Opinion was in town yesterday. This paper is on a good financial basis and is growing steadily in public estimation. It is independent and well informed in its political opinions. We are glad to hear of its success under the present management.

The payment of a voucher for $76,000 to John Roach has been suspended. This was the concluding payment on account of the monitor Puritan. The reason is that the trial was not made in accordance with the contract. It is a matter of astonishment that John Roach should have allowed such a provision to be in the contract.

The New York Times, Post and Brooklyn Union have all declared for Ira Davenport against Governor Hill. This shows the tendency of the mugwump vote which will be given for the republican ticket this fall. The withdrawal of Flower from the democratic ticket was another bad blow. It looks as though the republican ticket was sure of success.

The first copy of the Republic under the new management appeared yesterday. It is reduced to five columns, but not in interest. The following statement of its policy should at least conciliate all opposition to the old management: "The Republic has laid aside "all of the enmities and prejudices of yester- "day. Those who have disliked its course in "the past will be unfair in holding the present "owners responsible. We will assume that "all are our friends and wish us to succeed."

The News says that the mugwumps in New York will vote the republican ticket and urges President Cleveland to listen to them no longer. It is all the more reason for Cleveland's listening to them. They do not belong to any party, but vote for the best candidates. The way to get the vote is to put up the best candidates. The New York democrats did not do this and hence the mugwumps will vote the other way. We can imagine no healthier influence in politics than a large body of independent voters who will vote only for the best candidates. It compels both parties to put up good candidates.

The war on the Chinese that was begun yesterday at Portland, Oregon, promises to be dangerous in its results. The resolutions invite and endorse the use of force in driving out the Chinese. If these sentiments are generally shared, there is danger of more Rock Springs tragedies. The remedy that is demanded is the expulsion of the Chinese. This is impossible. There is no compromise that will be satisfactory. For this reason the situation is very critical. The agitators are usually foreign born citizens who are not industrious and hence little amenable to reason. It was a significant fact that all participants in the Rock Springs tragedy were foreign born. This may start the American or Know Nothing movement of 1855 and result in forbidding immigration. If one class of immigrants intend to massacre another class of immigrants it is a question who controls this country that the native born must answer. It will introduce the larger question of immigration.

The New York Staats Zeitung, the leading German paper in the country, reads the German revolt from Hill in the following: "We "consider Mr. Chapin's name as the shining "feature of the ticket. The justified dissat- "isfaction of the friends of reform with the "action of the convention should not deter "anybody from voting for Mr. Chapin. The "platform has turned out a little better than "the ticket, although Mr. Cleveland will "not by any means feel flattered at "being thrown into one kettle with Mr. "Hill in the way in which this is "done in the first paragraph. Among the "friends of reform it can only excite indigna- "tion to put on the same footing a man who "has used his official power to gather friends "among the politicians to be of service to him "in the future, whether this was done at the "expense of the commonwealth or not, with a "man who always considered the public inter- "ests above all other things, and who has made "his way only through the people having "forced the politicians to raise him on the "shield."

A southern editor who has had a very frank talk with President Cleveland reports him as saying that he was "bound to antagonize the "spoilsmen of his own party, and is ready to "meet the issue," and that "the worst elements of both the great parties will unite to "oppose him, while the better elements of all "parties will sustain him." This means war. The New York Sun, World, and other democratic papers are preparing the party for it. President Cleveland sees the conflict and does not hesitate to enter it. It will not be pleasant for him. But it will make him the next president. The democratic party will be compelled finally to come to him or disband. The best elements of this country when aroused are stronger than the bad elements. The best elements will be solid for Cleveland in such a contest.

Ex-Minister Lowell remarks that one of our national drawbacks is "the habit of thinking that our institutions will go of themselves." And yet Mr. Lowell advocates the Eatonian theory of civil service reform, which is nothing if not an endorsement of that habit, since it tends to discourage and prevent citizens from taking part or interest in practical politics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Globe-Democrat has a very low idea of practical politics, if it thinks that men will only take part in them when they have the hope of a political appointment as a reward. If so the less practical politics we have the better. There should be no relation between the two. If our government is to continue to be a success, it must be because the people take part in practical politics because they have positive convictions about the issues before the country. They must work at the primaries, in conventions, and at the polls because they love their country and are true to their convictions. It will do no great damage if the low minded people who take part in politics for the offices they may get are disgusted and give up "practical politics." What we want is something to "discourage and prevent citizens" of this class from taking part in practical politics. Just so soon as this is accomplished our politics will become purer and our candidates cleaner. In England we have this divorce of the civil service from politics. It is found that there is no lack of interest in politics because of this. Englishmen care enough for their government and for their principles to take an active part in politics without the hope of an office as a reward. Are we less patriotic in America? Is our love of country so weak that we cannot be interested in politics without the hope of an office as a reward? This is nonsense. It is best to have this reform not simply to purify the civil service, but to discourage the bummers and office seekers from taking part in practical politics. The citizens who seek only good government as a reward for their labor in politics will then run the machine.

The independent convention that met yesterday nominated a good ticket. We had hoped a few deserving officers on the republican ticket would have received an endorsement. But it seemed wise to the convention to put up a new ticket, with the exception of Mr. Reed, the county surveyor. It is quite evident that the convention was an independent one. There was a difference of opinion and it was expressed. No machine or caucus could run it. The defeat of the motion binding every delegate to support the whole ticket was wise. No one had a right to go into the convention who did not sympathize with the principles expressed in the call. It was quite evident that a few got into the convention who did not agree with the call. But the attempt to pack it with such was a complete failure. Still those who went sincerely into the movement could not pledge themselves to nominations before they were made and be independent. We understand that the county executive committee intended to issue an address which will embody the principles underlying the independent movement. That there is need of this independent movement there can be no question among the intelligent voters who are familiar with our county politics. The clique that now rules this county is responsible for the ballot stuffing at Franceville in 1882. The most conclusive evidence is that these men who were convicted of this offense and fined last October have not paid their fines or had not a few days ago and no execution has been issued against them under the advice of a county office. The same clique defeated at the primaries in 1884 overcame the will of the people through its control of the organization of the party. When, for the first time, it was evident that it could not control Franceville in the election of 1884, about two-thirds of the voters were disfranchised, by destroying the first registration. There is scarcely a crime against political purity and honesty that this clique has not committed, and if such means are used to remain in office, it is a question whether offices obtained by such means will be purely administered.

We shall never know all the dickering among republicans that went on during the war. The critics have long been silent. But the following letter of Murat Halstead to Secretary S. P. Chase, written February 19th, 1863, is a splendid illustration of the criticisms flowing into the departments during the war:

To Governor Chase

MY DEAR SIR: I wrote you a somewhat fantastic letter the other day. But that I suppose is not now strange. I write this morning to send you a copy of a private letter I have from our army in front of Vicksburg. It is from a close observer who endeavors to tell the truth. "There never was a more thoroughly disgusted, disheartened, demoralized army than this is, and all because it is under such men as

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

Disease is decimating its ranks, and while hundreds of poor fellows are dying from small-pox and every other conceivable malady, the medical department is afflicted with delirium tremens. In Memphis small-pox patients are made to walk through the streets from camps to hospitals, while drunken doctors ride from bar-rooms in government ambulances. * * * How is it that Grant, who was beaten at Fort Henry, drunk at Donelson, surprised and whipped at Shiloh, and driven back from Oxford, Miss., is still in command?" Then, there is awful discouragement at the way the

FOOLISH OLD HUNTER,

who is thought to be a great man, because he is not insane in his prejudices on the negro question, is doing. In God's name what is he waiting for? More reinforcements? Why he can't die and get out of the way as Macbeth did. But to stop this sort of growling and come to something more practical. The army west and east is being weakened hourly by desertions. It is the great evil. The thing needful to stop it is for the president to give each commander of departments power to shoot deserters. They must be shot by the dozen. The president's weak, paltering, doting humanitarianism is death and hell to the army. Can't you take him by the throat and knock his head against a wall until he is brought to his senses on the war business? I do not speak wantonly when I say there are persons who would feel that it was doing God service to kill him, if it were not feared that Hamlin is a

BIGGER FOOL THAN HE IS.

And yet the pitiful congress twaddles weakly in private caucus about political matters, as if a little more nigger would do anything. Why don't they pass your finance measures, and the conscript, and mind their own business? Governor Chase, these things are true. Our noble army of the Mississippi is being wasted by the foolish, drunken, stupid Grant. He can't organize or control or fight an army. I have no personal feeling about it, but I know he is an ass. There is not among the whole list of retired major generals a man who is not

GRANT'S SUPERIOR.

McClellan, Fremont, McDowell, Franklin, even Pope or Sumner, who would be an improvement upon the present commander of the army of the Mississippi. Will you wake up some of these days and find we have no army of the Mississippi?

The proclamation is a positive nuisance to every truly loyal man in the west. It is a weapon in the hands of the Butternuts. It is made a party test. Vallandingham would be elected governor of Ohio. Do not think I am talking at random. Alas, I know what I am talking about. What is wanted: 1. A general for our Army of the Mississippi. 2. Deserters shot by order of commanders of departments. 3. Less dependence upon the nigger, and more on the white man. 4. The consolidation of fragments of regiments. 5. Arrest and try Henry Ward and Wendell Phillips for treason. 6. Suppress the New York Tribune and New York World. M. HALSTEAD."

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall drinks two quarts of milk daily.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred upon Minnie Hauk the order of Saint Anne.

Robert Bonner is over 60 and is worth between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Mgr. Capel says that Pope Leo XIII's personal expenses are limited to $2 a day.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray (Adirondack) enters the lecture field this season after several years' retirement from public life.

Mr. George W. Cable has become a full-fledged citizen of Northampton, Mass., having moved into his new house on Paradise hill.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart will entertain in her marble palace in New York the coming winter for the first time since the death of her husband.

Senator Anthony bequeathed to Brown university the only known copy of the original edition of "The New England Primer."

C. H. Harris (Carl Pretzel), editor of the National Weekly, and Colonel Amory Knox, of the Texas Siftings, will be in the lecture field this season.

Mrs. Mary E Bryant, a story writer of Atlanta, Ga., accepted an offer to become the editor of a New York story paper at a salary of $6000 a year.

It is now stated that the yacht Puritan was bought for Charles J. Paine, of Nahant, owner of the yacht Halcyon, and one of the syndicate that built the Puritan.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, being no longer an owner of real estate at Newport, R. I., and thus ineligible to serve as a governor of the Newport Casino, has resigned that position.

Mr. Blaine's new house at Bar Harbor will contain fourteen principal rooms. The lower stories will be of stone and the upper of wood, clap-boarded or shingled. It will cost $20,000.

Miss Cleveland was graduated from Houghton's seminary, Clifton, N. Y., in 1866, and she delivered her essay on "Reciprocity" there last year. This essay is second in her book recently published.

Less than four out of each hundred Americans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in 1810 to 8 per cent. and is now 22. There are only 17 states with more people than New York city.

Governor Solomon Nepton, of the Penobscot Indians, is a stately old man, with a wide, smooth, good-natured face and a heavy head of iron gray hair. He is 73 years old, and cannot read or write, but speaks English fairly well.

Mme Judic, who is soon to appear in this country, was born on July 18, 1840, the daughter of a woman employed in the box-office of the Gymnase theater, Paris, the manager of which was the uncle of the child.

The new governor of Wady-Halfa, General Butler, is accompanied in his exile by his wife, better known to the world as Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the painter of "The Roll-Call," and kindred battle pieces.

Robert Browning, the English poet, though now 73 years old, insists that he is coming to the United States, of course not to lecture, but he is inwardly consumed by a burning desire to see the Yosemite before he dies.

A party, comprising among others General Thomas L. Crittenden and wife, departed a few days since on a tour to the Yellowstone park. General Crittenden will visit for the first time the spot where his son was killed in the massacre by Sitting Bull.

It is estimated, taking the report of 1880 as a basis, that there are now 100,000 practicing physicians in the United States. It is also estimated that 75 per cent. of of them carry and dispense, in whole or in part, their own remedies.

Selmar Siebert, who died recently on his return from Europe to this country at the age of 78 years, was one of the foremost map engravers of the present day. The best maps of the Prussian general staff were engraved by him.

The United States stands third in the list of beer-producing countries, Great Britain at the last general estimate brewing 1,000,000,000 gallons, Germany 900,000,000, and the United States 600,000,000. Last year 18,000,000 barrels were produced in this country.

Alphonse Daudet is still remarkably handsome, but so crippled by rheumatism that he can seldom walk. His ailment was contracted in the Franco-German war. Zola is described as a heavy, gross man, with short, bristling hair. Halevy is thin, sombre, pale, and morose in appearance.

The King of Sweden, surviving until 1889, will in January of that year celebrate his sixtieth birthday anniversary by giving a prize of 250, and a gold medal worth $200 to the author of the most important discovery in mathematical science made between now and then.

The late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, bequeathed his splendid military library, which is one of the finest collections in Europe, to his only son, Prince Leopold. There are some 8,000 volumes, and numerous rare manuscripts. The favorite books of the Red Prince are covered with his notes, for he was as inveterate an annotator as even the late Lord Macaulay.

Fall, the glass founder, of Paris, has at last cast a crown glass disc for the Lick telescope in California, which is without a flaw, and which will be forwarded to Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, for finishing. The disc will enable the Clarks to complete the great lens, so that there is now a prospect of the speedy erection of the telescope. Success was reached after about thirty unsuccessful trials.

The nine now living ex-senators who were members of the United States senate at the beginning of the war and who took their seats at the memorable first session of the Thirty-seventh congress on July 4, 1861, are Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; James Harlan, of Iowa; Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Henry M. Rice and Morton S. Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire; John Sherman, of Ohio, and James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

The Welshman as a Musician

Longman's Magazine.

The two distinguishing traits of his character, like that of all his compatriots, are his musical and his religious taste. To hear Welsh choral singing is at once a revelation and a treat for strangers. Such beautiful melody, intonation, and expression as are often to be met with in rural districts in Wales could never be met with in England except among the most highly trained choirs. The grand victory of the Welsh choir of 500 in the International Musical competition for the thousand guinea cup at the Crystal palace some years ago is proudly referred to by rich and poor alike. The majority of that choir were common workingmen, and its conductor a working blacksmith. Instances are not wanting to show that the same excellent material is still to be found in the agricultural districts. Fresh in my recollection is an incident which occurred at the Swansea National Eisteddfod three years ago. A prize of two guineas was offered for the best rendering of a tenor solo. A score of young men came forward to compete, nearly all workingmen. They sang, remember, to an audience of several thousand. After one of the singers, a peasant youth who had had no special training of any kind, had sung with admirable taste and expression, my nearest neighbor, a great musical authority (and himself formerly a peasant), turned to me saying, "There, sir, that from a laboring peasant! Show me any other nation under the sun which could produce such results from her untrained peasants!" At the late Cardiff national eisteddfod where the musical adjudicators were Sir George Macfarren, Mr. Joseph Bennett, and Mr. Joseph Barnby, the latter, in giving the award of the judges on the tenor solo competition, said: "Never in the whole course of my experience have I heard so many fine tenor singers brought into so small a compass or come from so small a district. The tenors I have heard to-day are, considering their number, the finest I have ever listened to in my life." None of the thirty singers to whom Mr. Barnby referred had had any special training, and all were common laboring youths. The young folks in many country districts delight to congregate in the open air after Sunday evening service to rehearse some of the psalm tunes and anthems they love so well, and the melody floating on the balmy summer air amid scenery so romantic, has an indescribable charm.

Scheele and His King.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A new anecdote illustrating the care with which noblemen are made, and the poor material which kings often use in making them, is related in a Swedish contemporary. When King Gustavus III. was in Paris he was visited by a deputation of the Sorbonne. That learned body congratulated the king on the happy fortune which had given him so great a man as Scheele, the discoverer of magnesium, as his subject and fellow-countryman. The king, who took small interest in the progress of science, felt somewhat ashamed that he should be so ignorant as never even to have heard of the renowned chemist. He dispatched a courier at once to Sweden with the laconic order, "Scheele is to be immediately raised to the dignity and title of a count." "His majesty must be obeyed," said the prime minister, as he read the order; "but who in the world is Scheele?" A secretary was told to make inquiries. He came back to the premier with very full information. "Scheele is a good sort of fellow," said he, "a lieutenant in the artillery, a capital shot, and a first rate hand at billiards." The next day the lieutenant became a count, and the illustrious scholar and scientist remained a simple burgher. The error was not discovered until the king returned home. His majesty was indignant. "You must all be fools," he exclaimed, "not to know who Scheele is!" He himself had only known for three or four weeks.

Dog Stealers' Dodges.

Tinsley's Magazine.

I once had an interesting conversation with a dog stealer who had just gone through a serious trouble which had involved the cutting of his hair at the cost of the county. He was thirsty and coinless, and he availed himself of my invitation to benefit the national exchequer at my expense. After a pint of bitter dashed with stout and three three's of Irish cold he become communicative, and the more so as I promised to be his "Without Security Loan Society" to the tune of half a crown. "Success in my profession, which I mean to cut, mostly depends upon a cove being up to calling unbeknown animals by the cries they take to. Unless they take to you and follow easy it's no go, and without the right sort of cry the dog won't come, and it's all a spec what sort of cry will fetch an unbeknown one. Some are took in by whistling, some by coaxing, and some is nabbed with the cry of meat. Sometimes I've watched for days till I have found out the cry the animal answers to, and then the nabbing is certain. But where you don't know the cry that will fetch the animal the nabbing is a spec."

Old Rome

The Saturday Review.

It is now possible to form a very distinct notion of what the Rostra looked like; it was a long rectangular platform of gleaming white marble, decorated with rich but simply designed moldings at the top and bottom, and having its front wall studded with the bronze beaks of ships, no doubt thickly gilt, and each fastened to a bronze pilaster which divided the long marble wall by a series of vertical lines. These bronze pilasters were repeated along the end walls, though there the beaks were absent. The upper platform, also of white marble, had its crowd of honorary statues, probably raised upon pedestals so as to lift them above the screen of marble lattice work. The central space was probably left free for the orators and their supporters, and in the middle the figure of the speaker was visible from head to foot through the gap left in the marble screen. It is thus possible to form a vivid picture of some of the most stirring scenes which ever occurred even in that great centre of historical interest, the Forum Romanum.

Life and Death.

Edwin Arnold, in the Fortnightly Review.

The bottom of the sea, as the dredging of the Challenger proves, is paved with relics of countless extinct lives, seemingly wasted. The great pyramid is a mountain of bygone nummulites. The statesman's marble statue is compacted from the shells and casts of tiny creatures which had as good a right to immortality from their own point of view as he. Moreover, it may be urged, the suicide, who only seeks peace and escape from trouble, confronts death with just as clear a decisiveness as the brave sailor or careful soldier. Most suicides, however, in their last written words, seem to expect a change for the better, rather than extinction; and it is a curious proof of the propriety and self-respect of the very desperate, that forlorn women, jumping from Waterloo bridge, almost always fold their shawls quite neatly, lay them on the parapet, and place their bonnets carefully atop, as if the fatal balustrade were but a boudoir for the disrobing soul. In regard to the argument of equal rights of continuous existence for all things which live, it must be admitted. If the bathybia—nay, even if the trees and the mosses—are not, as to that which makes them individual, undying, man will never be. If life be not as inextinguishable in every egg of the herring and in every bird and beast as in the poet and the sage, it is extinguishable in angels and archangels. What, then, is that varying existence which can survive and take no shapes, when the small dying sea creature drops its flake of pearl into the ooze, when the dogfish swallows a thousand trivial herring fry, and when the poet and the sage lie silent and cold?

How Switzerland Was Wrinkled.

Cornhill Magazine.

The inner hot nucleus of the globe (which is not liquid, as the old-fashioned geologists did vainly hold, but solid and rigid) contracts faster than the cooler outside. The cold upper shell therefore falls in upon it more or less continually, and thus, occupying less horizontal space, must necessarily cause great lateral pressure. Imagine for a moment a solid weight of millions upon millions and millions of tons all falling in toward a common centre, and all squeezing sideways the parts about the crack at which the crust of the earth is weakest. The present structure of the Alps show us admirably how enormous is the force thus exerted. The solid rocks which compose their surface are twisted and contorted in the most extraordinary way, great troops of strata, once horizontal, being forced over and over each other, exactly as one might fold a carpet in several layers. Professor Heim, of Zurich, has shown by careful measurements that the strata of rock which now go to make up the northern half of the central Alps alone once occupied just twice as much horizontal space as they do at present. The crushing and folding due to the lateral pressure has been powerful enough to wrinkle up the different layers and throw them back upon one another like a blanket doubled over and over in huge folds that often reach from base to summit of lofty mountains, and stretch over whole square miles of the surface of Switzerland. According to Prof. Heim, the folding of the crust has been so enormous that points originally far apart have been brought 74 miles nearer one another than they were at the beginning of the movement of pressure. In fact, Switzerland must have been originally quite a large country, with some natural pretensions to be regarded in the light of a first rate European power; but its outside has been folded over and over so often that there is now very little of itself left upon the surface. What it once possessed in area it has nowadays to take out in elevation only.

Villard's Wonderful Palace

A New York letter in the Newark Advertiser says: Mr. Villard, it is certain, had no intimation until the last moment of the trouble that was to come upon him and ruin him. He laid his plans for the future with mathematical precision. He had an enormous income and he used it free-handedly. One of his extravagances was a splendid mansion which he built on Madison avenue. When the crash came and he had to meet his debts the house went out of his grasp with other assets. This was the hardest blow of all, for Villard had put his heart into this house. That is why, possibly, the Villard mansion is one of the most beautiful dwellings in New York. The simplest of the impression made by its interior decoration is quite extraordinary. The building itself is copied from an Italian palace. It is a part of a group of buildings, six altogether. The Villard house is a right wing of the entire structure. One enters the vestibule by a court and finds himself in an Italian palace, of course on a small scale. The color is that of Sienna marbles and deeper browns. The hall is run at right angles with the vestibule, opening at one end into a drawing room suite and at the other into a music room. The walls are paneled with Sienna marble of various tints. The vaults of the ceiling are in mosaic with a Renaissance design. There is a splendid fireplace and above it is a relief figure by Augustus St. Gaudens. Throughout the hall and vestibule there are so many exquisite details of workmanship that it is hard to refer to them in a matter-of-fact way. The dining room is divided by mahogany pillars into three divisions and is ornamented with gorgeous effect. The walls are hung with ecru silk wrought in the tints of mahogany. The walls have a restful tint of unbroken cream. Slabs of Mexican onyx surmount the fireplace. The dining room is paneled in old oak; it is divided by a screen of perforated carving. The music room is a lofty apartment in white and gold, with soft pine wainscoting. On the second floor the library is in mahogany. Then there is an antique room with a nail-studded ceiling. In fact, there are so many wonderful chambers in the house which Mr. Villard will never, it is thought, rest his head in, that one can only sympathize with a man who could have built so noble a structure and then lost it.

All Tanners.

General Grant, while traveling with a friend from Washington to New York three years since, related this incident:

"During his term of the presidency when Henry Wilson, known as the "Natick cobbler," was vice president, General Grant noticed that there were three governors of states in Washington on the same day, and sent invitations to them all to dine at the White House. They were Governor Hubbard, of Michigan, Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts and Governor Jewell, afterward postmaster general, of Connecticut. In the course of the repast the president remarked:

"Gentlemen, I have just been struck with an entertaining coincidence. You, Governor Hubbard, were by trade a tanner; you, Governor Claflin, a tanner and shoemaker; you, Governor Jewell, a tanner; you, Mr. Vice President, were a cobbler, and I was a tanner."

How Pat Got Off Punishment.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Logan, like Sheridan and Gibbon, was the sworn enemy of stragglers. He did not want foragers in front or stragglers behind his command, and he was quite severe upon offenders. Among the most incorrigible of the foragers was an Irishman who knew Logan before the war, and who presumed a little upon his acquaintance. When other men were held to strict account in the matter of leaving the ranks, Pat managed in some way to have a good deal of freedom in his exploration of the country for chickens and butter and eggs. In some way he always managed to make peace with his immediate superiors. The liberty allowed Pat had a demoralizing effect on the other men, and Logan determined to settle the question himself. He told the Irishman plainly that the next time he saw him outside the ranks he would look after his punishment himself. He wasn't going to have any freebooter in his command, and he explained to Pat with a good deal of emphasis what he would do with him. The very next day, as the general was riding along at the head of his division, he caught a glimpse of the incorrigible forager in front. Pat ducked behind some underbrush, but Logan turned his horse so as to unmask him. Pat, seeing that he was sure to be discovered, came forward to meet the general, and, pointing to some turkey buzzards hovering about a dead tree, he asked: "General, what's them?" Logan frowned and scowled and tried to look him down. Pat's simulated interest was too much for him, however, and he said gruffly: "They are turkey buzzards." "And sure you are mistaken, general," said Pat; "they are brevet turkeys, that's what they are." This cut at brevet appointments so tickled the general that he turned his horse and rode away.

Grant's Freedom from Anxiety.

From "Reminiscences of General Grant," by General James Harrison Wilson, in the October Century, we quote the following: "I was with General Sherman the night before he began his march to the sea, in camp near Gaylesville, in the northeastern corner of Alabama, to which point he had followed Hood from Atlanta in his counter movement toward Tennessee. I had recently arrived from the valley of Virginia, whence I had been sent by General Grant to reorganize and command the western cavalry. After disposing of the business of the day we spent the evening, indeed most of the night, in front of a comfortable camp fire, chatting about the incidents of the recent campaigns and considering the details of those yet to come. One by one the staff-officers had withdrawn to their tents, for Sherman was 'an owl,' always ready to make a night of it, and they saw that he was well under way towards it upon that occasion. A dark and solemn forest surrounded us, and a dead silence had fallen upon the sleeping army; not a sound except that of the measured tread of the sentinel in front of the general's tent disturbed the quiet of the night. Twelve o'clock had come and gone, and one o'clock was at hand when there came a pause in the conversation; then a moment of reflection on the part of Sherman, whose deeply lined face and brilliant, sleepless eyes I see now as plainly as I did then, turned towards and lighted up by the red glare of the blazing logs, and bright with intelligent and energetic life. Then came a quick, nervous upward glance at me, and the following remark: 'Wilson, I am a great deal smarter man than Grant; I see things more quickly than he does. I know more about law, and history, and war, and nearly everything else than he does; but I'll tell you where he beats me and where he beats the world. He don't care a d—— for what he can't see the enemy doing, and it scares me like h——!' And this vigorous and graphic speech is the best description of the fundamental characteristics and differences of the two men I have ever heard. It shows not only a profound self-knowledge on the part of Sherman, but a profound, comprehensive, and discriminating estimate of the personal peculiarities of General Grant; for it is true that the latter was never scared by what the enemy might be doing beyond his sight. He gave his best attention to learning the position, strength, and probable plans of his adversary, and then made his own plans as best he might to foil or overthrow him, modifying or changing them only after it became clearly necessary to do so, but never lying awake of nights trying to make plans for the enemy as well as for himself never countermanding his orders, never countermarching his troops, and never annoying or harassing his subordinate commanders by orders evolved from his imagination. He never worried over what he could not help, but was always cool, even-headed and reasonable, never in the least excitable or imaginative. He always had the nerve to play his game through calmly and without any external exhibition of uneasiness or anxiety; and this was constitutional with him, not the result of training nor altogether of reflection. It was his nature, and he could not help it. The sanguine and nervous elements were so happily modified, blended and held in check by the lymphatic element of his temperament that he could do nothing in a hurry or a heat, and, above all, it was impossible for him to borrow trouble from what he did not know to be certain or could not change."

Superiority of Women

New York Telegram.

"Talking about Maine," continued an old friend, to a newspaper man, "that reminds me of something that happened down our way when I lived there—then I was a boy. It was in a country town. A young fellow (very bashful) was out riding with his girl one afternoon, when he saw an old farmer coming down the road in his hay rigging. On the seat beside him was a little cur.

"'I'm going to have some fun, Sal,' said the young swain, hauling up beside the old farmer. The farmer drew up and the young fellow bawled out, nudging Sally.

"Say, stranger, I'm powerfully struck with that there dog of yourn, and I'd like to buy him.'

"'Well,' responded the farmer, 'I think an all-fired heap of that dorg myself, and I ain't particular about sellin' of him.'

"'Well, I allow I want him powerful bad, and I don't mind givin' $5 for him.'

"The farmer saw he was being 'guyed,' so he said:

"You 'pear to be a likely young cuss, and you've got a gol darned han'some young gal in there with you. I'll tell you what I'll do, you throw your arms around that 'ere gal and give her a good smack, and I don't mind givin' yer the dorg.'

"That was enough for the bashful young man, he whipped up his horses and went on. They rode along in silence for an hour or more, Sal in her corner and Bill in his. Then Sal sort of edged up to Bill's side, turned scarlet and, looking coyly up into his eyes, said:

'Say, Bill, it 'pears to me that you didn't want that dog powerful bad, did you?'

"That settled it; it broke the ice, and one of their grandchildren is going to school down here now."

How the President Receives

Philadelphia Record

He does not sit in stately style at the head of the cabinet table, as did Rutherford B. Hayes; but standing in the oval library room, he receives his callers as any gentleman might. He does not stand quite still, as Arthur used to do, at one end of the room, and all the people present passing in procession before him; but the callers having been arranged around the walls to the full capacity of the big red leather chairs and sofas, he walks around from right to left, shaking hands with each caller and listening to what he has to say as long as patience is a virtue. At 1 o'clock Colonel Loeffler, his gray-haired doorkeeper, ushers in the first batch of callers, promptly shutting off the stream when the oval of people is complete. The president, who had been at his broad oaken desk there in the big bow-window ever since 9 o'clock, rises and courteously addresses the first caller on his right. So he goes around the room. As fast as it is emptied it is filled again, until 3 o'clock, when the doors are closed for the day.

The News Received at Home.

Chicago News.

"Hi, didn't I tell ye the blasted Hamniericans were afraid of the Genesta?"

"Yes; but——"

"Well, then, here's a telegram as says the Puritan ran right away from 'er, ye know."

THE THIRD PARTY.

El Paso County Prohibitionists in Convention Assembled.

Nominate a County Ticket and Adopt Resolutions.

Full Proceedings of the Convention and Remarks Made.

In response to a call issued the prohibitionists of El Paso county assembled in mass convention in Court House hall yesterday afternoon. Rev. S. H. Shull, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was elected president, Thomas Barber, vice president, and George H. Sinton, secretary.

A committee of five on the motion of Thomas Jones was appointed on platform and resolutions. The chairman named T. H. Barber, E. N. Bartlett, Mr. Sinton, R. M. Chambers and Thomas Jones.

At this stage in the proceedings it was suggested by one of the delegates that the call be read and the objects of the meeting stated.

Mr. Jones explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of effecting an organization and nominating a county ticket.

Remarks were made by Rev. R. C. Bristol, Mr. William Bush and Rev. S. R. Shull. The former stated that in the organization of the third party, the prohibitionists, there was no intention to declare warfare against any other parties. They have their issues, which are no doubt important, and are entitled to recognition. But what we want is the suppression of that terrible curse alcohol. This is the most important issue before the people.

Rev. S. R. Shull pronounced his republican principles and said that he was not ashamed of the record that the party had made.

Mr. William Bush made a very enthusiastic address in the interest of prohibition. All that was wanted, Mr. Bush said, was a little backbone, and the third party would succeed.

Mr. Thomas Barber introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we now proceed to effect a county organization by the appointment of a county committee to be composed of five members from the city of Colorado Springs or Precinct No. 6, and one member from each of the other precincts. The members are to hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed. The committee to have power to call a county convention, fill vacancies in their own body and in the county ticket if any should occur. The members for each precinct to call precinct meetings, to appoint precinct committees to be composed of three to five members as desired. Any five members of the county committee to form a quorum for the transaction of business. Carried.

The chairman called the precincts in order and the following committeemen were nominated and endorsed by the convention:

No. 1, W. T. Plumb.
No. 2, Victor Roth.
No. 3, S. E. Taylor.
No. 4, Wesley Nothers.
No. 5, R. M. Chambers.
No. 6, Thomas Barber, E. N. Bartlett, Levi Welty, Dr. Sinton, [illegible] Parker.
No. 7, Mr. Corbin.
No. 8, Charles Meyers.
No. 9, Lyman Byington.
No. 11, Frank Boynton.
No. 12, George Welty.

No committeemen were named for precincts Nos. 10, 13, 14, 16 and 17.

The committee on resolutions then reported as follows:

ADDRESS TO EL PASO VOTERS.

The manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage are the cause of evils so numerous and so destructive to society, affecting with deadly influences its political, economic, industrial, commercial, social and moral interests to such an alarming extent that the extirpation of this traffic has become the profoundest question before the American people. In defiance of all barriers that have hitherto been raised up to impede or arrest its progress, it is growing more rapidly than the population of the country; it is robbing innumerable homes of peace and comfort, the masses of prosperity and happiness, and the industries of the country of a thousand million dollars a year.

It is a lawless business. It seeks to evade, defeat or defy every law enacted to protect society against its ravages; its hand is against every man, and is stretched forth only to blast and destroy; its heart is pitiless to the woes of childhood and the desolation of the widow, and its ear deaf to the wails of the vast number who mourn their untimely dead. It will hearken to no plea of sadness, heed no warning voice, but with relentless purpose and hands red with the blood of its slain victims it grasps for the sceptre of supreme power in the state and threatens to engulf the nation in its unspeakable woes which are its inherent and necessary results.

The apathy which all Christian nations, until recently, manifested in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors and its dreadful results fills our minds with profound astonishment. For it is certain that, as a source of crime and sorrow, of pauperism, murder and suicide, this business stands peerless and alone.

But our astonishment is changed to alarm and consternation when we see the leading parties of the country utterly refusing to commit themselves to the doctrine of prohibition of the drink traffic, and courting the favor of the liquor interests.

We are compelled to the conviction that the time has come when men of either party who seek prohibition must seek it elsewhere. A separate party, untrammeled by fear and asking no favor of the saloon, has become an imperative necessity.

Therefore, we organize the national prohibition party in El Paso county, and set forth our declaration of principles to which we invite your careful and deliberate consideration.

We present you with a list of candidates who may not be better men than those of other parties, but your influence and votes given to them will give an impetus to this great and much-needed reform and identify you with the noblest cause and the truest friends of your kind and your country. A vote for the right is never lost, never thrown away, even if it stands alone. This cause must in the end prevail, and your co-operation with us now will be remembered by you in after years with the utmost satisfaction and pleasure.

THE PLATFORM.

1. We affirm, that an essentially wrong principle remains forever wrong whether the business it permits be protected by law or not. That if a business is right and productive of the best interests of society, it should be permitted, fostered and protected. But if it is wrong, and destructive of the best interests of society, it should be driven out and destroyed. The license system as applied to the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages is utterly wrong in principle and a crime against God and man; that low license, after a full and fair trial, has proved itself to be ineffective, inexpedient and indefensible. That high license, while creating a monopoly in iniquity, does not permanently lessen the traffic or lessen its evils. It is therefore a delusion and a snare and an attempt to bribe the conscience, by money extorted from an immoral and corrupting business.

2. Experience with local prohibition has shown that state prohibition is the grandest and most effective form of local prohibition, but it has also been demonstrated, that prohibitory enactments to be completely effectual, must be national in scope and directed against the manufacture and importation, as well as the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages, that those intrusted with the enforcement of prohibitory laws, must not only be in sympathy with the principle but sustained by a party, unconditionally committed to the doctrine of prohibition and whose continuance depends upon its faithful enforcement. Prohibitory enactments forced upon an unwilling party is prohibition in the hands of its enemies.

3. We affirm the constitutionality of the principle of prohibition; that the state has the absolute right to prohibit whatever traffic works ruin to its citizens, destroys its property, or is contrary to public policy. That the principle has been in every instance applied by the highest courts of the states and nation and hence that all attempts to create a different impression, are due either to gross ignorance, or to a desperate purpose to deceive and mislead the people.

4. We recognize with gratitude the great service rendered to the cause of prohibition by the W. C. T. U. of the state and nation. Woman having interests to be promoted and rights to be protected, and especially as she suffers most from the evils of intemperance should have the right to vote. But while affirming this, we do not make it a test of party fealty. And we most cordially invite the co-operation of all, irrespective of the question of woman suffrage, who seek prohibition as the chief end.

5. We affirm that the placing of civil service, national, state and municipal, on the basis of merit and qualification; and settlement of the labor question and the establishment of harmony between labor and capital; the promotion of industry and the promotion of commerce; in short every great interest, state or national, moral or economical, will be safer in the hands of a party drawing its support from that sober, industrious and intelligent class, which is sure to form the bone and sinew of a distinctively temperance organization, than in the hands of any party controlled by or allied to the liquor power, which is politically the most unscrupulous and morally and economically the most destructive of any in the country.

The convention then proceeded on the motion of Mr. Thomas Barber to the nomination of county officers in accordance with the resolution previously introduced. The result was as follows:

Clerk and recorder, [illegible] P. Austin.
Treasurer, Graham Ocle.
Assessor, Preston Jackson.
Sheriff, E. B. Gittings.
Coroner, [illegible] T. Cooper.
Commissioner, O. S. Loomis.

On motion the nominations of surveyor and superintendent of schools were passed over.

Mr. Thomas Barber was chosen as chairman of the county central committee.

After short remarks by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, Rev. E. N. Bartlett and Thomas Jones, the convention adjourned.

INDEPENDENT PRIMARIES.

Delegates Elected to the Independent County Convention.

In response to the call issued by the precinct committee the primaries for the selection of delegates to the El Paso county independent convention announced for Thursday, October 1st, were held last night. Considering the inclemency of the weather the vote in the several wards was very large. In the First ward M. L. DeCoursey was selected chairman and [illegible] W. D. Stove secretary, and in the Second E. G. Hooke was the chairman and D. M. Wright secretary. The voters of both wards assembled in Court House hall and deposited their ballots in separate boxes.

The vote in the First ward resulted in the selection of the following delegates:

George W. Lawrence; James A. Hart; [illegible] A. Weil; E. W. Giddings; [illegible] Scott; M. L. DeCoursey, J. W. Stillman, J. W. Gathwright; C. E. Reynolds; P. Saucier.

In both these wards the polls were kept open from 7 until 9 o'clock.

In the second ward the following were the delegates selected:

W. A. Strickler; A. [illegible] Lawton; E. G. Hooke; D. M. Wright; Alfred Dabbs; W. H. Gumm; A. E. Hart; C. Calaway; [illegible] C. Gilmore; [illegible] Gardner; Phil Strube; E. S. Johnson.

The primaries of the independent voters of the Third and Fourth wards were held in the city hall.

Judge Bentley called the Third ward meeting to order, and Fred Ege, Wm. Rachel and J. H. Renne were chosen as judges.

The polls were opened shortly after seven o'clock and remained open until nine. Quite a large vote was polled.

The following delegates were chosen by a large majority: Fred. Ege; E. C. Bartlett; R. B. Taylor; R. R. Taylor; L. C. Skinner; J. D. O'Keefe; [illegible] B. McFerran; Frank De V. Kirk; L. B. Farrar; Charles Craig; Sam Marshall; [illegible] Bentley; W. F. McKeehan.

Dan Robbins acted as chairman of the Fourth ward meeting, and Wm. Scott and John Simmons were elected as judges.

The polls were opened and closed at the same time as those of the third. A smaller vote was cast in the fourth than in the third. The vote resulted in the selection of the following delegates:

[illegible] Christensen; J. B. Murphy; [illegible] Jenkins; Thomas Gowenlock; W. F. Dixon; Geo. B. Perry; John Pixley; D. W. Robbins; William Scott; O. [illegible] Godfrey; B. C. [illegible]; J. W. Chapman; A. Dixon; Charles R. Robinson; William Stark; Mark E. Wilbur.

Colorado for Tourists.

Denver Tribune-Republican.

The tourists who have been in Colorado this year are going home, many of them refreshed and strengthened by their sojourn in the mountains, and all of them who are strangers surprised at the advance of Colorado and at the grandeur and magnificence of the Rocky mountain scenery. Each year of prosperity in the east increases the tourist travel to the mountains. Each summer's residence in this state makes those who come more familiar with its beauties and increases their information regarding its resources.

Gradually, from the annual visit to Colorado of hundreds of tourists, the advantages of this state in commercial and other respects will become recognized. The east and the states of the Mississippi valley are filled with prejudice in regard to the Rocky mountains, and it will take years to correct this evil. But there is no surer nor more effectual way than through the continued visits of tourists.

The tourist travel is, therefore, a matter which cannot be ignored without loss, and every effort should be made to encourage it. The people who are interested in such places as Manitou, Idaho Springs and Wagon Wheel Gap, need not to be told this. They are already deeply interested in gaining the favorable consideration of the tourists. But that which is characteristic of two or three localities should become so of the entire state.

Many travelers have declared that the scenery of Colorado is grander and more sublime than that of Switzerland. Many persons have admitted that in the wildest and most rugged defiles of the Alps there is nothing to equal some of the wonders of this state. But the testimony of nearly every one who has traveled extensively is, that Switzerland is far ahead of Colorado in the conveniences which are afforded to tourists and travelers.

This is not strange, for before America was discovered or Columbus had dreamed of sailing westward in search of India, Switzerland was renowned for the grandeur of its scenery, and in the rugged mountains of the Alps many an adventurous spirit found a congenial home. Switzerland is old. It is as aged as European civilization and its attractions, its beauty and its magnificence are renowned in song and story. Each mountain peak and every valley is sacred as an historic scene. If we consider Napoleon crossing the Alps with his armies into Italy we must also call to mind the march of the victorious followers of Hannibal crossing the same rugged range in their descent upon ancient Rome. If we remember the scenes during the reformation along the banks of the Lake of Geneva we must also recall the persecutions of the early Christians in the same valley and among the same mountains under the rule of the Roman emperors.

But Colorado has only its native wildness, grandeur and beauty to attract the tourists and the pleasure-seekers. Therefore the people of the state should direct their energies toward making each noted or peculiarly attractive place easy of access. Roads should be built, the rough paths made smooth and everything possible done which would conduce to the comfort and pleasure of those who visit our state. The tourists are going home now and they will carry back with them many pleasant recollections of the days they have spent in the mountains. They should not hesitate to return another year, for they may feel assured that each season will open some new resort and discover some new attraction.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments, by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

The serious strain in which James Russell Lowell, our late minister to England, recently in an after dinner speech replied to some skeptical diners-out, has attracted much attention. Mr. Lowell is one of the foremost scholars and thinkers of our time and his reputation as an author is world wide. This utterance of so distinguished a layman will be read with the deepest interest in tens of thousands of Christian households:

"I fear that when we indulge ourselves in the amusement of going without a religion, we are not, perhaps, aware how much we are sustained at present by an enormous mass all about us of religious feeling and religious convictions, so that, whatever it may be safe for us to think—for us who have had great advantages, and have been brought up in such a way that a certain moral direction has been given to our character—I do not know what would become of the less favored classes of mankind if they undertook to play the same game.

"Whatever defects and imperfections may attach to a few points of the doctrinal system of Calvin—the bulk of which was simply what all Christians believe—it will be found that Calvinism, or any other ism which claims an open Bible and proclaims a crucified and risen Christ, is infinitely preferable to any form of polite and polished skepticism, which gathers as its votaries the degenerate sons of heroic ancestors, who, having been trained in a society and educated in schools the foundations of which were laid by men of faith and piety, now turn and kick down the ladder by which they have climbed up, and persuade men to live without God, and leave them to die without hope.

"The worst kind of religion is no religion at all, and these men living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in 'the amusement of going without religion,' may be thankful that they live in lands where the gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South Sea islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French revolution. When the microscopic search of skepticism, which has hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a creator, has turned its attention to human society and has found a place on this planet ten miles square where a decent man can live in decency, comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted; a place where age is reverenced, infancy respected, manhood respected, womanhood honored, and human life held in due regard; when skeptics can find such a place ten miles square on this globe, where the gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way and laid the foundation and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and there ventilate their views. But so long as these men are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope and humanity of its faith in that Saviour who alone has given to man that hope of life eternal which makes life tolerable and society possible, and robs death of its terrors and the grave of its gloom."

The minutes of the twelfth annual session of the Denver conference of the Methodist church south give for the Denver and New Mexico districts 2[illegible] different charges, a total membership of [illegible],045 and [illegible],473 scholars in Sunday schools.

One of the remarkable educational movements of the present day is the Chautauqua university, as Dr. Vincent's scheme may now be legitimately styled, a formal charter having been taken out under the laws of the state of New York. The school of theology has 460 non-resident students, not one of whom is able to take a regular course at a seminary. The college of liberal arts has 1,065 students. The art school, which is scarcely two months old, has 700 students. One thousand students of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle who have completed the four-years' course of readings were graduated this year; and 100,000 in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the continent, India, China, Japan, South Africa and other parts of the world are now reading the required works for 1885-86. Most of the teaching in the university is done by correspondence with aid from local instructors. Degrees are given only to those who complete a regular college course in eight to sixteen years. The Chautauqua courses evidently meet a felt want. They constitute a characteristically nineteenth century movement. It is impossible to compute how much they are accomplishing toward bringing nobler manners and purer laws, the kingdom of God in the earth.

Japan possesses at this moment 2,000 newspapers. Considering that not a single journal of any kind existed, or was thought of, in the country twenty-five years ago, this rapid rise and spread of the newspaper press there is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of journalism. Japan now boasts of a greater number of newspapers than either Italy or Austria, of more than Spain and Russia taken together, and of twice as many as the whole continent of Asia. It is interesting also to learn that there are now 930,000 girls in the common schools of Japan, so that the emancipation of women seems to be well under way in at least one oriental country. Mrs. Dudley of Kobe, Japan, writes of a meeting in that city of 225 women which was presided over by a Japanese lady, "all the business being conducted in an orderly and dignified manner." These things indicate a change in the position and social condition of women in Japan as astonishing in view of the past as it is significant in regard to the future.

In the last Independent Dr. Daniel Curry makes the following exceedingly interesting quotation from John Wesley. In his sermon on "Faith" in answer to the question what is saving faith, Wesley has this reply: "It is such a divine conviction of God and the things of God as even in its infant state enables every one that possesses it to fear God and work righteousness. And whoever in every nation believes thus far the apostle declares is accepted of him, the wrath of God no longer abideth on him." In another sermon referring to the positions of "some well meaning persons" who assert that there can be no salvation without "clear conceptions of the capital doctrines" of the gospel he replies: "I dare in no wise affirm this. I do not believe it. I believe the merciful God regards the lives and tempers of men more than their ideas. I believe he respects the goodness of the heart rather than the clearness of the head. I know that it is said that without holiness no man shall see the Lord, but I dare not add, or without clear ideas."

The religious journals are full in these days of affectionate tributes in prose and verse to the memory of "H. H." It is noticeable in them all how it is the woman rather than the accomplished writer to whom all hearts do homage. The last number of the Christian Union contains some fine verses in memoriam by Susan Coolidge, from which we give an extract:

I cannot find her type; in her were blent
Each varied and each fortunate element
Which souls combine, with something all her own—
Sadness and mirthfulness, a chorded strain,
The tender heart, the keen and searching brain,
The social zest, the power to live alone.

Comrade of comrades—giving man the slip
To seek in nature truest comradeship,
Tenacity and impulse ruled her fate,
This grasping firmly what that flashed to feel—
The velvet scabbard and the sword of steel,
The gift to love, to frankly hate!

Patience as strong as was her hopefulness;
A joy in loving which grew never less
As years went on and age drew gravely nigh;
Vision which pierced the veiling mists of pain,
And saw beyond the mortal shadows plain
The eternal day-dawn broadening in the sky;

The love of doing, and the scorn of done;
The playful fancy, which, like glinting sun,
No child could daunt, no loneliness could smother
Upon her ardent pulse death's chilliness lies;
Closed the brave lips, too merry, questioning eyes.
She was herself?—there is not such another.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

English Political Notes—A Result of Mr. Stead's Expose—Continental Gossip.

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LONDON, September 12th, 1885.

Nothing succeeds like novelty, in politics especially. Lord Randolph Churchill invented the fourth party, and the four members of it are now in office; one is secretary of state for India, another holds the high chancellorship of Ireland, one of the nice sweets in the pockets of the prime minister, another is president of the government board, and the fourth has gone to Egypt to settle the Khedive's affairs. Lord Randolph is now appearing before the public as the champion of tory democracy, and has already found followers. Mr. W. Blunt, a most marvelous conservative, has practically gone in for home rule. He announced the other night that he was in favor of consulting the wishes of the Irish people, and letting them have their own way. He is ready to give a separate parliament to Ireland, if the Irish people want it. It is no wonder that Sir Wilfred Lawson calls him a good radical. The two great political parties of the future seem now to be the tory democrats headed by Lord Randolph Churchill, and the radicals, headed by Mr. Chamberlain. But their principles appear so much alike that perhaps a fusion will occur.

It is a pity that Mademoiselle Louise Michel chose obstinately to remain in prison. There are fifteen lady candidates coming forward at the general elections in France, and one feels that the name of the *grande citoyenne* would look well at the head of the list. Most of these ladies, one or two of whom are said to be really attractive (excuse my looking at the question from a French point of view) are at present *en villegiature*, girding up their loins for battle. They will attend a great public meeting next Tuesday and set forth their programme. There is fun in store for the French papers next week. Poor Louise Michel's programme, when she came forward some years ago, was the suppression of marriage. This was a doleful outlook for man; but the Frenchman is light-hearted. Said he; "no marriage, no mother-in-law," and he turned to Louise's next card. The women's rights movement has suggested the following version of an old ditty. "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" "I'm going to a lecture, sir," she said. "May I come with you, my pretty maid?" "You won't understand it, sir," she said. "What is the subject, my pretty maid?" "The final extinction of man," she said.

The Armstrong abduction case is occupying every one's attention. We are all anxious to see how Mr. Stead, the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, will answer the charge made against him. He is conducting his own case, and says he is delighted to have this opportunity of letting the public know more on the subject of London depravity. Good heavens! what has he in store for us? The young girl's mother was examined yesterday at the Bow Street police court. She proved to be a sharp-tongued customer not unacquainted with police courts, owing to three convictions of drunkenness, one for assault, and another for using obscene language. Whether Mr. Stead has done wisely or not, throughout this business, it is hard to say, but one good result of his exposures is plainly perceptible already, and that is the improvement in the state of the streets. The Strand, Regent street, and the Hay Market used to be almost impassible for decent men after nightfall, but now disreputable women are sharply reprimanded by the police if they attempt to stand about, much less accost and annoy. In fact, unprotected males can now circulate freely at all hours.

The Lyceum theatre reopened on Saturday last, and Mr. Henry Irving made one more of those little speeches that his patrons have grown to expect on such occasions. He said he had not given them a new play, but had done his best to give them a new theatre. The old Lyceum in fact was hardly recognizable in this bright looking house, with its frescoes on ceiling and galleries, its gilded pillars, and appropriate primrose satin hangings lined with a rich red hue. The public was apparently quite pleased with the old sights in new settings, and seemed to have lost none of its interest in the troubles of dear old Parson Primrose, in the new adaptation of the Vicar of Wakefield. Mr. Irving's impersonation of the vicar grows in beauty at each representation. This great actor is conquering his old defects of mouthing and straddling, and now gives one a thoroughly good piece of acting. Indeed I never saw him play better or so well. As for Miss Ellen Terry, I thought she never looked so young or so pretty as she did last Saturday, when she came out smiling under her bewitching little gable fronted cap. Although she did not rise to great heights in the passionate and pathetic parts, her outbursts of naive gaiety at the prospect of seeing her old home again, roused the house to enthusiasm, and her pretty coaxing attentions to her father were all faultless acting.

A good anecdote is told this week of how Prince Bismarck became the staunch friend of his medical adviser. During a stay at Carlsbad, the German chancellor one day feeling indisposed sent for the now celebrated Dr. Schweininger, who of course lost no time in responding to the call. According to his wont, he began to catechise his patient minutely, so much so that the irascible prince got angry, and said sharply: "I shall be glad if you won't ask me such a lot of questions." Schweininger nothing daunted, replied quietly: "I am at your service, prince. But if you wish to be prescribed for without being questioned, I will advise you to send for a veterinary surgeon, he will be your man." The mighty chancellor was very wroth, and for a minute or two things looked bad for the daring doctor. But Prince Bismarck did not strangle him. He thought better of it, and, composing himself, said: "Well, question me then, if you must. I only hope you will prove as skilful in medicine as you are rude in manners."

The French have a right to be proud of their nationality. France is the first country in the world in matter of taxes. The Germans pay 55 francs annuity per head; the Italians 58; the English 57; the Americans 59, and the French 107, with every prospect of an increase after the elections, if the opportunists are returned. The least taxed European countries are Russia, it appears, with 36 francs per person, and Spain with 33. Some people say that the republic is the cheapest form of government; but, as Rochefort remarked the other day: "The French are not living under a republic, but *en opportunisme*."

The divorce supper, says a contemporary, is the latest institution of society. It holds the same relative position to the Wedding breakfast as the burial service does to the baptismal. As soon as the decree *nisi* is pronounced, the petitioner and respondent invite to the divorce supper the co-respondent or co-respondents, the witnesses, the counsel, and the judge, who acts the part of the venerable clergyman at the wedding festivities. The ex-bride is attended by her maids who are usually the maids who have given evidence in court as to their mistress's little receptions during the absence of her husband. The ex-bride-groom has his groomsmen with him, who are generally the coachmen and grooms who have driven their master to a little villa in Pimlico or St. John's Wood. There is the divorce cake, in which is imbedded a broken wedding ring, and which is surmounted with a trophy of flowers such as "forget-me-not," and "love lies-bleeding." It is also decorated with the pressed and dried floral keepsakes which were carefully garnered during courtship. There are slippers to throw after the disunited couple as they drive away after supper in separate cabs—the very slippers which were so carefully warmed the first year of matrimony. There are showers of rice to symbolize the rise and fall of love in the human breast. There is also champagne to indicate that matrimony is preceded by a "pop," bursts like a bubble, and soon lies flat and sour at the bottom of the glass. The toast of the evening, "Brown vs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson," is drunk with enthusiasm, and the company part.

The French public is very excited over a mysterious affair just now. A woman is accused of having murdered her mistress in order to possess herself of the lady's property. The accused says that her mistress is not dead but gone into a convent somewhere in Luxemburg. No one believes the story, but to satisfy his conscience the *juge d'instruction* has issued a description of the missing lady. Among other possible clues to identity, I find the following: "In religion a very lukewarm Catholic, at least up to the time of her disappearance; only fasting on Good Friday, and attending mass only on great feast days." Surely if that lady is not discovered early next week there is something very wrong in the organization of the detective force in France.

Surely a decent human life ought not to be an unobtainable thing for every worker in a Christian country. Yet it is unobtainable to thousands in England, it seems, for it can scarcely be called a decent human life to have to work from five or six in the morning till midnight, Sundays and week days, without time allowed for meals or recreation, to say nothing of family life. This, it appears, is the lot of the servants employed by tramway companies. It is small wonder that these white slaves, joined by omnibus drivers and conductors and booking office clerks, are holding meetings to protest against the inhumanity of the treatment. The directors of companies naturally aim at paying the biggest possible dividends. It is for the shareholders to see that, while they are subscribing to the suppression of the slave trade in Africa, they are not doing themselves a little slave driving at home. There is less and less of "telescopic philanthropy."

The shabby attire of many inventors, to be seen daily at the South Kensington exhibition, has suggested to Punch that if necessity is the mother of invention, invention is too often the mother of necessity.

MAX O'RELL.

Storrs at Saratoga.

New York World.

He was one of the prominent figures at Saratoga every season. He always made it a point to come on and spend the first two weeks of August. He had all the vivacity and uneasiness of the typical Frenchman. He would hardly ever remain quiet for more than a moment at a time. He would fly from group to group, with a story here and an epigram there, not caring to indulge in serious conversation when he was off for a holiday. Occasionally, when tackled, he would respond with something more than the light humor of the vacation time. One day a group of millionaires who were sitting on the hotel piazza at the United States began to chaff Storrs in a solemn, perfunctory fashion. He had just confessed to them that he was not worth any money, and that he had spent every thing that he had made as fast as he had got it. Suddenly he turned upon one of his would-be tormentors and began: "You rich fellows appear to think that money making is an intellectual process, and that the wealth acquired by you proves that you are a very superior kind of men. You are very much mistaken. There is nothing intellectual about acquisitiveness. It is merely an animal trait, it is less highly developed in you gentlemen than it is in the chipmunk. The beaver is very much your superior in this regard. Where are the rich men in history? There are two who live in the legends of literature. One, Dives, on account of his fortunate connection with a pauper, and the other, Crœsus, because his name has been used by poets as a synonym for great wealth. Gentlemen, where are the stockholders who built the Parthenon? Doubtless in their day they sat around in Athens and spoke of the fine work that Phidias was doing for them. But, gentlemen, where are the stockholders to day and where is Phidias?" He went on in this quaint way for fully half an hour, and when he had finished even the millionaires did not seem to think that they had had the best of it.

How the Czar Travels.

London World.

The carriages which are used by the queen when traveling long distances are comfortable enough to satisfy the most exacting passenger, and the imperial train of the late Emperor Napoleon used to be considered a miracle of luxury but the latter was not good enough for the late czar, who purchased it, and it was improved and altered and refurnished out of recognition before it was pronounced fit for use in Russia. The English saloons sink into utter contempt when compared with it. This train, which is always used by the emperor and empress for long journeys, carried them to Kremsier and back. There are sixteen carriages, of which the the first is a kitchen, and then come one for police agents, one for the military suite, three for members of the household, and two for the imperial family, each grand duke having an entirely separate compartment, which can be fitted for either day or night use. The carriage of the empress has a spacious sleeping compartment with a hammock bed, furniture of ebony, and utensils of silver, and an immense looking-glass. There is a bath-room, completely fitted, and a compartment for the lady-in-waiting. The empress' sitting room contains a writing table, a sofa, and easy chairs. The emperor's sleeping carriage is fitted with olive-green leather, and only contains a bed and a dressing table and bath. Then comes a sitting room fitted very simply; and lastly the dining room, which is furnished with carved oak, and merely contains tables, chairs and a sideboard. There is communication throughout the train from one end to the other.

Church Notes.

Christian Advocate.

Not long since a professional man objected to the preaching of his pastor on the ground that it was "too sententious." Said his friend: "You surprise me. That is the last charge I should expect to hear brought against him." "But it is true. He uses six times as many sentences to express his ideas as you would." A layman, also a professional man, generally closes his prayers thus: "Guide us while we remain in the church humilitant, and at last admit us to the church triumphant." Yet many of these men are the first to criticise ministers. One who heard a minister say: "When Adam was born," instead of created, said: "I call that a most e-greg-r-ous blunder."

The Genesta's Victory.

New York Times.

There was nothing of the Genesta's rig in yesterday's race that could be supposed to have the slightest chance with her, but she was opposed to several fast schooners. The Genesta's performance with these schooners gives a very adequate test of her merits as compared with American yachts. The result makes it more than possible that we should have been forced to surrender the America's cup if the Priscilla and the Puritan had not been built. A match between the Priscilla and the Genesta would be a very interesting yachting event, and would shed light on many disputed points.

Willing to Work.

Chicago Ramblers.

Country girl (addressing robust tramp)—"Why don't you go work?" Tramp (looking hungrily around)—"I would if I had the tools." Country girl—"What sort of tools do you want?" Tramp—"Knife and fork."

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The man in New York who wishes to vote for silver this fall had better go fishing. Both parties demand the repeal of the coinage provision.

Our silver men are moving and it is time. Agitation alone can prevent the stoppage of the coinage of silver. Congress must be made to fee the wishes of the people on this subject.

The independents held their primaries yesterday and elected an independent body of representatives to the county convention. They sent good delegates who will nominate good men.

We print elsewhere the platform adopted by the El Paso county prohibition party. It contains much good and should be read carefully and thoughtfully. The candidates put up are good men.

The democratic platform of New York is, on the whole, very good. Its utterances on civil service reform are particularly striking. The average democrat don't like civil service reform, but he don't care to go into a campaign without it.

The silver men should introduce a bill to increase the issue of greenbacks. This might have a salutary effect on eastern financiers who are directing their fight against the silver when we have a much worse and more dangerous currency.

General Rosecrans has declined to stump Ohio in the coming campaign, because it is not consistent with the policy of the administration. President Cleveland strongly objects to officers of the government leaving their desks to attend to politics.

The true sphere of a prohibition party is in local politics. We think the prohibition party should see as a party that the offices of justice of the peace, county judge, mayor and members of the city council, are filled by men who will enforce the prohibition laws now on the statute books.

Salisbury will issue his manifesto on Tuesday and thus give a keynote for the conservative party. There is need of this. The conservatives are as badly off as the liberals were before Gladstone spoke. When this is done the campaign will be fairly opened. We await with pleasure and interest a document that will unite Churchill and Northcote.

Editor Brown of the Manitou Journal says: "County Superintendent of Schools J. A. J. Eaton announces himself as a candidate for re-election. Mr. Eaton claims, and we think justly, that he was fraudulently defeated in the late republican county convention for the nomination, and he now proposes to let the people of El Paso county settle the matter at the polls. We rather imagine Mr. Eaton will "get there.""

Mr. Gladstone has pronounced for the disestablishment of the church. So far of 572 liberal candidates for parliament 405 are known to favor disestablishment, 37 are known to be against it and the rest are doubtful. In the conservative party not one of the 489 candidates is known to favor disestablishment. This makes it a party question with an early prospect of disestablishment.

Our dispatches show that for the twelve months ending August 31st the imports have decreased $86,653,373 and our exports $12,253,331. This shows a net gain of nearly $75,000,000. For the year ending August 31st, 1884, our exports exceeded our imports by $77,167,476. For the year ending August 31st, 1885, the excess of exports over imports is $151,539,968. This is a very encouraging condition of affairs.

The Denver Republican gives a short sketch of Judge Elbert, which may interest some of our readers: "He was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1833, and is therefore in the prime of life. He is a graduate of the Wesleyan university of Ohio, a member of the class of '54, and shortly after finishing the course began the study of law at Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in the last named city and shortly after removed to Iowa and later to Nebraska, and in both these states he won honors for the successful practice of his profession. In 1860 Judge Elbert was elected to the state senate of Nebraska. This was the beginning of his political career. He was and is a stalwart republican, but a partisan of that liberal type that secures the respect and confidence of his political opponents. His coming to this state in 1862 was in the acceptance of an appointment by President Lincoln as secretary of the then territory, the Hon. John Evans being at the same time appointed governor as the successor to the Hon. William Gilpin. Later Judge Elbert married Miss Josephine, daughter of Governor Evans, thus drawing closer an already warm friendship between the two gentlemen. In 1866 Secretary Elbert's term of office expired, and he entered into a law partnership with J. Q. Charles in this city. In 1869 Judge Elbert served in the territorial legislature, and in 1872 he was chairman of the territorial republican central committee. In 1873 he was appointed governor of the territory in deference to a petition from its citizens. While ably discharging the duties of the office, Governor Elbert was superseded through political influence at Washington, and directly against the wishes of the people of the territory. The year following the ending of his gubernatorial duties, Governor Elbert passed in visiting the various capitals of Europe. When Colorado became a state in 1876, he was elected, after a republican nomination, as a justice of the supreme court of the new state. His term was for six years, and when in that about half expired he became the chief justice. His term expired in 1882. Judge Elbert is a jurist of great ability and a gentleman of the highest character and social standing. Besides his political and judicial service, Judge Elbert has ever taken an active interest in the agricultural resources of Colorado and their development. He served several terms as president and as a director of the State Industrial association."

Mr. George Vaux last night resigned the office of ditch commissioner. It has been rather popular to criticise him. But dismissing any consideration of the "late unpleasantness," he has proved a conscientious and intelligent city official. Many criticisms on his management of his office have been brought to us, but we have found that as a general thing they were founded on ignorance and misrepresentation and were hence unjust. Undoubtedly Mr. Vaux made a mistake in not getting the flume in earlier. But it was not all his fault. But this has done no practical harm to the city. We have yet to hear of a good tree destroyed by it or a lawn injured. It has done the good to the city that never again will the flume be neglected if it is washed out. We shall insist that is the first thing to be mended. The administration of his office has been under very trying difficulties, and we think he would have proved a most vigilant and valuable officer for the city had he been kept in office. A few men made a good many comparisons that were odious with old administrations. But we have had an experience of eight years in this matter, during which this paper has been a channel for complaints, and we never have heard fewer just complaints. The men who make these comparisons forget a good deal. In the very early days we had about 1500 people and practically no lawns. The ditch was new and it was easy to give everyone water. The ditch carried more water, there were fewer people to use the water and the same number of people had less use for water than the same number now. Our first experience was in 1878. Then there were hardly a dozen good lawns in the whole city. The few there were were generally ungraded and covered with the native grass. At this time there was no system or justice in the distribution of the water. Streets were without water for a month, while people on the main streets would irrigate their big lots daily. The most selfish and vigilant man got the water. Going home from this office between three and four in the morning we have found men who had been up all night to get water for their gardens. Many of our readers will remember their midnight vigils. The southern part of the city never got a fair share of the water until within three or four years. In place of this every man now takes his turn. It requires time to go around the city in this way. We have a hundred well graded lawns now where there were five in 1878. The work is now done with system and every man can get his share without sitting up all night to steal from his neighbor. The work has been so well done this season that we can find no lawn that has not had enough water to secure the growth of all that beautifies the city, and too much water for the health of the city. We have thrown out these suggestions not to defend Mr. Vaux' official record, because that will take care of itself if there is an investigation. But we say this much from a sense of justice to a city official who has been industrious, intelligent and conscientious in his office and at the same time more unjustly criticised than any man who has held the office. If we expect good work from our city officials, it must be by recognizing their faithfulness and not by wholesale criticism by men who are neither well informed in facts nor accurate in stating them. It is only decent to say this much for Mr. Vaux and if our readers who have been inclined to differ with us will honestly investigate the facts we are sure that they will agree with us.

The utterances of Mr. Chamberlain on the Irish question have attracted a great deal of attention, because, while a radical, he has made the most forcible attack on Parnell's policy. The Spectator devotes considerable space to this speech. After speaking of the cowardly surrender of the conservatives to Parnell, it says:

Moreover, the Irish had some reason to believe that the opposition also were making the same bid for their vote. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke,—and, in less formal fashion, Mr. Trevelyan—had uttered sentences which, to excited men, bore the appearance of a readiness to compromise. In the circumstances of Ireland, a national council would be a parliament in all but name, and would soon become a parliament in form, and they seemed ready to concede national councils. The Irish began to think that a power was within their grasp, that both the great parties would sell the future of their country for immediate votes, and that the hour of independence was immediately at hand. It was time to speak out, lest the secessionists should accuse all liberals of treachery; and Mr. Chamberlain was the man to speak. Nobody doubts that he would go as far towards a democratic organization of Ireland as it is possible to go with safety. He represents Birmingham, where the Irish are strong. And he notoriously, indeed avowedly, exaggerates the representative side of his duties, and makes of the will of the people a kind of higher law. With all those temptations to silence or to compromise, he has spoken out as clearly as Lord Hartington, and has refused to grant any terms which might suggest that he looked to the secession of Ireland as an endurable result. He declares that Mr. Parnell's demand is fatal "for ever to the hope of maintaining an united kingdom," and that "if these and these alone are the terms upon which Mr. Parnell's support are to be obtained, I will not enter into the competition." If "this claim is conceded, we should establish within thirty miles of our own shores a new foreign country animated from the outset by unfriendly intentions towards ourselves. Such a policy would, I firmly believe, be disastrous and ruinous to Ireland herself, and would be dangerous to the security of this country; and, under these circumstances, we are bound to take every step in our power to avoid so great a calamity." That is clear enough, but Mr. Chamberlain did not stop there. He met Mr. Parnell's threats, as well as his demands; asked him if the former were not intended for Irish consumption only? and rising for a moment wholly out of the electioneering atmosphere, looked down on the three kingdoms, and told him he forgot the change in the condition." "He is face to face with the whole population of England and Scotland, reinforced as it will be, at least one-fifth of the population of Ireland itself; and to threaten 32,000,000 of people with the vengeance of four millions is a rhetorical artifice which is altogether unworthy of Mr. Parnell's power and influence. I cannot admit that five millions of Irishmen have any greater, inherent right to govern themselves without regard to the rest of the community than would the five millions of persons who inhabit the metropolis. God has made us neighbors, and I would to heaven that our rulers had made us friends. But as neighbors, neither one nor the other has any right so to rule his own household as to be a source of annoyance or danger to the other." Those sentences, which were rapturously applauded by the great and highly democratic meeting, reunite the whole liberal party, and indeed the whole British people, in an absolute refusal upon any terms whatever to break up the United Kingdom. There never was any doubt about the decision of the whigs or of the moderates, and now there is no doubt about that of the radicals. They will grant every liberty to Ireland which they grant to Britain, even if the liberty looks, to the timid, a dangerous one; but until Britain has been conquered, they will not grant home rule. We believe that the whole people will ratify that decision, that the English and Scotch friends of secession are not two per cent of the voting population, that the tory party will compel Lord Randolph Churchill to pronounce definitely for union, and that if he refuses he will have to seek a seat in Ireland as an avowed convert to the doctrines of his ally and protector, Mr. Parnell. The mist has been cleared away, and the Irish people are enabled to recognize that they are face to face with the whole British people, which will grant them every liberty itself possesses, and no more.

Manitou Sentiment.

From Manitou Journal

It is understood here in Manitou that a certain few intend and will work to again return to office all those who are now occupying positions of honor in El Paso county. There may not be a ring in all this. It is possible that a large number of republicans are so indifferent and careless in the matter that they think it is well enough, that we are strong and our success as a party is assured; let the old officers go in. It is barely possible that outside of any ring or concert of action that it is the work of the office holders themselves. They may think—"we have nothing to lose and everything to gain, let us get there if we can." The independents refused to work at the primaries and as a matter of course only friends to officers already enjoying all they deserve of political honor or the wishes of the ring were fully endorsed by the election of such delegates to the approaching convention as would do their behest and perform their directions. So it will follow that none but candidates whose names are on the slate need apply. There is one consideration in this crisis which ought to have weight. Ninety-nine out of every hundred voters in the republican party in El Paso county do not desire office. They vote and uphold the party organization solely and alone because they believe in its influence for good. If all political favors are always and without change awarded to a few upon old party aspirants will the ninety-nine always stand it? We think not. A few—enough it is possible—may say, if you who are in have not sense of justice sufficient to permit political favors to be about equally distributed it appears to us that the voters will be justified in insisting that our time has come for a halt; let us post up the books and have a new deal. They may be even justified in joining hands with an enemy. The writer of this is not an aspirant for office. We know however and see that there is a widespread dissatisfaction with the existing order of official dispensation. A defeat of the republican candidates of El Paso county may not seem a thing to be apprehended, but it is possible. It is not probable. A defeat now possibly may foreshadow a defeat a year from now. This is more probable when we know that on the part of a great many who are not fully dyed in the wool there is a disposition to go with and join the party in power in the national government. You may naturally look for a decrease of one-third in the republican majority merely because the democrats were successful last fall. Drive from your organization a few more because of your manifest disposition to keep in office old party aspirants, and what will the result be? Defeat now and we fear also a year from now. Give us a little new blood and let rings and favorites go. They have had enough. We want new candidates—new men. They will knock the stuffing from bolters or those who are disposed to bolt. But if you do not give us a new deal shall we be condemned if we say, No, No? This is the prevalent sentiment of Manitou.

An Open Letter.

To the President of the American Bankers' Association.

It has been announced to the country that the subject for discussion on the first day of the convention of your association at Chicago will be the coinage of silver. In view of the prevailing depression in business and industrial distress, which by many is attributed to the coinage of silver under the present laws, we beg to submit the following queries, which directly or indirectly involve points that may receive some consideration at your hands:

1. Did not the action of Germany and the United States in demonetizing silver in 1871–73 largely increase the use and demand for gold, and thus increase its value relatively to all other commodities?

2. Does not the continued decrease in the production of gold from the mines of the world, together with the increased consumption of the same in the arts, tend constantly to still further increase the value of gold?

3. Does not the rise of gold tend directly to depress the relative values or prices of all other commodities, and to increase the burden of all debts and taxes?

4. Has not the rise of gold since the resumption of specie payments in the United States in 1879 been sufficient to give the gold dollar a purchasing power 25 per cent greater (comparison being made with the average price of all other commodities) than it had in 1879?

5. Is it not a fact that gold is now and has been ever since 1879 in the United States the sole, ultimate standard of comparison in estimating the prices of commodities and determining the burden of debt; or, in other words, is not the United States practically to-day as much a single gold standard nation as Great Britain?

6. If No. 5 can be answered affirmatively, then is it not true that the present silver dollar is simply a token coin and not a "standard coin" in the sense in which that phrase is used and understood by economists of both continents?

7. If that be true, then is it not true that the silver "dollar of the daddies" has never been restored as it existed in the laws prior to and for eighty-one years before 1873?

8. If that be true, then is it not true that free coinage is essential to make the silver dollar a standard coin, as it was before 1873, and to establish the double or alternate standard, or what is called bi-metalism?

9. Is it not true, then, that the people, and especially the industrial and debtor classes, are deceived in supposing that they have enjoyed for the last seven years all the benefits which could accrue to them from a complete restoration of the silver dollar?

10. Is it not true that any quantity of silver bullion which you choose to consider, whether the dollar quantity, an ounce or a pound, has as great a value to-day, when compared to other commodities, as at any other time within fifty years past?

11. If this last be true, is it not then apparent that the change in ratio between gold and silver has been occasioned by the rise of gold and not by the fall of silver?

12. Is it not true that if the silver dollar was restored to the people by free coinage of that metal as it existed prior to 1873, it would have fully as much value as the dollar contemplated in all contracts and debts made prior to 1873?

13. Are not the prevailing hard times due in great measure to the appreciation in value of gold standard money and the consequent and forced shrinkage of prices?

14. Is not the secretary of the treasury violating the spirit if not the letter of the law by refusing to pay the government indebtedness in silver dollars, of which debt over three hundred millions in bonds is now due and payable?

T. B. BUCHANAN,
President Colorado Silver Alliance.

PERSONAL.

A Smyrna, Del., pastor refuses $50,000 for a corn harvester invention.

Edward Everett Hale thinks newspaper men should eat five meals a day.

Rembrandt's $80,000 "Gilder" is to be shown in a New York gallery this autumn.

Charlotte M. Yonge is now past 63, but since 1854 she has written 120 books of various sizes.

Francis Murphy's first week in Cleveland caused 5,000 people to sign the temperance pledge.

Judge Tourgee is a candidate for state senator in New York from the Cattaraugus and Chautauqua district.

Ex-Governor James E. English, of New Haven, Conn., is shortly to be married to Miss Morris, of Brooklyn.

Mme. Marie Selika, the colored prima donna of Boston, has finished her studies abroad and is on her way home.

The latest map of the British dominions includes lands at the south pole as well as islands near the Antarctic Circle.

Mr. Millais, the artist, is nearly seven feet tall.
Robert Bonner has ridden but once behind Maud S. since he bought the mare.

The wedding of Prince Waldemar of Denmark and the Princess Marie Amelie of Orleans will take place next February at Copenhagen.

The Louvre bought what was supposed to be a Raphael in England for $50,000, but it turns out to be a Perugino worth about $2,500.

Mr. W. D. Howells says his next novel will treat of a simple-souled, pure-hearted country youth who visits Boston with a trashy poem he has written as his only visible means of support.

The Rev. Dr. Mayo thinks the southern people have done more for the cause of education in fifteen years than was ever done before by any people under the circumstances.

Mr. Nast's wife is the original of Columbia—the tall, beautiful woman with the classic face, who has been so prominent in the allegorical pictures during and since the war.

The New York cancer hospital for women, now under construction, will be ready for occupancy in November. Mr. Drexel has received in contributions for the institution $350,000, of which John Jacob Astor gave $200,000.

A society lady at Newport says she can gather at any time a hundred young, handsome and rich women as guests; but to find half a dozen young men who are not spoiled with admiration, selfish and egotistic, would exceed her ability.

The London World states that Mr. Winans, the American nimrod, now leases no fewer than fourteen forests and shootings, which he has joined together, and his preserve extends across Scotland from Moray Firth to Loch Dutch, and covers at least 250,000 acres, his sporting rental exceeding £14,000 a year.

Richard A. Proctor has caused indignation among whist players in this country. He says: "Except Mr. Trist of New Orleans, I have never yet met with an American whist player who had not some flaw of style. The best player I met in New York had the bad fault of always holding up ace second or fourth hand, when king was led from king, queen and small ones. This is very bad play."

How the Salmon Jump.

London Globe.

Professor A. Landmark, chief director of the Norwegian fisheries, has published some interesting particulars of his studies of the capability of salmon to jump waterfalls. He is of opinion that the jump depends as much on the height of the fall as the currents below it. If there be a deep pool right under the fall, where the water is comparatively quiet, a salmon may jump sixteen feet perpendicularly, but such jumps are rare, and he can only state with certainty that it has taken place at the Leerfos, in the Darms river, at Laugsend, where two great masts have been placed across the river for the study of the habits of the salmon, so that exact measurements may be effected. The height of the water in the river, of course, varies, but it is as a rule, when the salmon is running up stream, sixteen feet below these masts. The distance between the two is three and one-half feet, and the professor states that he has seen salmon jump from the river below across both masts. As another example of high jumping, he mentions some instances of Carratunk waterfall, Kennebec, in North America, where jumps of twelve feet have been recorded. Professor Landmark further states that when a salmon jumps a fall nearly perpendicular in shape it is sometimes able to remain in the fall, even if the jump is a foot or two short of the actual height. This, he maintains, has been proved by an overwhelming quantity of evidence. The fish may then be seen to stand for a minute or two a foot or so below the edge of the fall in the same spot in a trembling motion, when, with a smart twist of the tail, the rest of the fall is cleared. But only fish which strike the fall straight with the snout are able to remain in the falling mass of water. If it is struck obliquely the fish is carried back into the stream below. This Professor Landmark believes to be the explanation of salmon passing falls with a clear descent of sixteen feet. The professor believes that this is the extreme jump a salmon is capable of, and points out that, of course, not all are capable of performing this feat.

A Celestial Headlight.

Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine.

A railroad engineer, recounting his experiences, said that he had thus far escaped smash-ups, but that he thought he was "in for it" one night. Said he: "It was a clear autumn evening, and I was running a passenger train in Virginia. We were a little behind time, and I was whooping the old machine along at a good pace. There was a strip of cypress forest to go through, and the road, on clearing it, took a sharp turn to westward. Just as we made that turn my heart came right up between my teeth, for there coming straight down the track, was another engine, with her headlight flaming in my eyes. I blew 'down brakes' and had my engine reversed before I'd drawn half a breath, and sent the train back on a dead run to a switch station about a mile behind us. I got it on a siding, and waited for the other train, that I supposed to be just on top of us, but she didn't show up. I got the agent to wire up the line to see if there were any special or wild engines in the way, but the answer was that the line was clear. The passengers got out, and began to talk and ask questions, and, as for me, I was stumped. I thought of runaway locomotives and train-wreckers and tramps. Everything was quiet around the bend, so far as I could see and hear. While standing on the station platform I happened to glance westward across a clearing: there was the headlight shining through the cypresses, as serene and steady as you please. It was the planet Venus. Well, if any man had offered fifteen cents for me he could have had me just as I stood. I got away from there in a hurry, and I didn't allow the passengers to discover what was the matter. Lor'! if it had got around that I had shied over to let the evening star go by, I'd never have heard the last of it."

The Wives of Composers.

Ludwig Spohr got his wife in a very droll manner. When Spohr, who had just been made director of concerts by the duke of Gotha, stood up to conduct the first concert as such, he heard a beautiful young lady say to another in the first row: "Look at our new director of concerts. What a tall hop-pole he looks." Spohr inquired after the young lady who had criticised this person in such a curious way, and heard that she was the daughter of the first prima donna, Scheidler, and a harpist of the first rank. The next day Spohr called upon Frau Scheidler, and was introduced to her daughter; the acquaintance became more intimate, and he was finally engaged to be married to Mlle. Scheidler. The artistic couple, Spohr playing the violin and his wife the harp, had afterward the most enthusiastic reception during their concert tour. Particularly did the brilliant solo pieces for violin and harp written by Spohr excite everywhere the highest approval. When Spohr later began the composition of the operas "Jessonda," "Faust," etc., both mother and daughter assisted him in every possible way.

Rossini married first a singer, Signora Isabella Colbran, prima donna in the company of the celebrated impresario Barbaja, in Naples. This lady made as great a furor by her splendid figure and imposing appearance as by her extraordinary voice. Particularly as Zelmira this beautiful diva created a sensation in Vienna in 1822. Later, when Rossini gave up his art and commenced a very lucrative business in fish, Isabella died; she had been by no means agreeable to such a change of profession. Rossini, who was beyond measure avaricious and lazy, found a new wife in Mme. Olympia Pelissier, who out-did him in avarice, and who wisely made herself mistress of the situation by taking all business matters upon herself. Rossini received annually 20,000 francs ($4,000) income as inspector of singing in France, and had also a large percentage from the production of the "Barber of Seville" and "William Tell." So well was it known in Paris how saving the housekeeping was managed in Rossini's house that scarcely anyone ventured to touch the food or drink offered to the guests at any of the soirees. Rossini became thoroughly henpecked under the management of his proud Olympia. He died before her, Olympia living ten years after his death.

Bellini was not fortunate in love; he conceived a violent passion for a lady who was already in matrimonial bondage, Maria Malibran, the eldest sister of Viardot Garcia. Her husband, Malibran, had once saved her family when they were in great straits on a tour in Mexico, and she had married him from feelings of gratitude. Malibran was wealthy, but when he later became unfortunate in his commercial business, and was made a bankrupt, Maria went back to the stage, when Bellini composed the parts of Norma and Romeo on purpose for her. With these two roles, which suited both her individuality and her artistic powers, Malibran conquered the world. Her husband died suddenly, and she married again the violinist and composer De Beriot. This broke Bellini's heart; he fell dangerously ill, and died in the arms of the singer Lablache, while calling constantly for Maria. The sad end of the great composer really did touch Malibran's heart, and she was never able to sing again the tomb-scene at Juliet's coffin with Bellini's music. Since then Bellini's Montecchi was always given her in the third act with the music by Vaccy. Maria Malibran's marriage was a happy one. Her second husband led his celebrated wife from triumph to triumph, from festival to festival; Maria herself composed, designed, and even made her own costumes, drove her own horses, and distinguished herself in swimming, athletics, and horse-riding among the members of the jockey club with whom she was able to sustain a bet.

Malibran was a great artist, but insufferable to her fellow-artists; she persecuted Wilhelmina Schroder Devrient with sly intrigues, and it was she who said of Sontag in a disdainful manner: "She is great in her 'genre,' but her 'genre' is small."

Lincoln on the Battle-Field

Mrs. Custer, in Chicago Tribune

Our minister to the Argentine Republic has been telling me of a scene which has not yet been published. Being the personal friend of the late president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he asked the official to tell him the truth regarding an accusation against the president during the dark days of our war. A newspaper photograph went the rounds attributing to Mr. Lincoln a want of solemnity in singing a frivolous song at the very outposts of our advance pickets. Mr. Garrett, who accompanied Mr. Lincoln on many a journey to the front, gave the true version of the story from which the garbled account had been first evolved. General McClellan sent for the president in a critical hour, and he responded by starting at once. They had no sooner alighted from the car on reaching army headquarters than Secretary Stanton approached General McClellan and brusquely addressed him by saying: "Why are you delaying an advance? What keeps you from hurling this army on the foe?" "I have asked the president and you to come personally, said the general, "that you might see for yourself the necessity of re-enforcements, the depleted ranks of our army, the broken condition to which the last engagement has reduced us." Meanwhile the dead and wounded were being carried from the battle-field. The lanterns of the men who moved among the slain shone out like fireflies as they progressed. As one stretcher was passing Mr. Lincoln he heard the voice of a lad calling to his mother in agonizing tones. His great heart filled; he forgot the crisis of the hour; his very being concentrated itself in the cries of the dying boy. Stopping the carriers he knelt, and, bending over him, asked: "What can I do for you, my poor child?" "Oh, you will do nothing for me," he replied, "you are a Yankee. I cannot hope that my message to my mother will ever reach her." Mr. Lincoln's tears, his voice full of the tenderest love, convinced the boy of his sincerity, and he gave his good-by words without reserve. The president directed them copied and ordered that they be sent that night, with a flag of truce into the enemy's lines. He only told the soldier who he was to convince him that his word would be obeyed, and when told that time was precious, as the distant outposts must yet be visited, he rose reluctantly and entered the ambulance. With sobs and tears he turned to Mark Lemon, his friend, and said: "Mark, my heart is breaking. Sing me something. Sing the old song I love, 'Oft in the Stilly Night.'"

Joys of Western Journalism.

Chicago News.

Mr. Fred W. Nye, the genial editor of the Omaha Republican, has been in the city for two days on a peculiar errand. He has been trying to engage a city editor for his paper. The sole qualification Mr. Nye requires in his city editor is sobriety. There was a time when he required brains, but that time is past. He only looks for an editor who can look upon the cup that cheers and likewise inebriates, and yet be in condition to hustle for news and write it up when he gets it. According to Mr. Nye there is something peculiarly intoxicating either in employment on the Republican or in Omaha beer. For the last two years the Republican has been edited by a procession of inebriates passing through the office. Man after man was tried with no success. The new man would take hold at noon, get his instructions and the lay of the land, and no more would be seen of him until he came in at 3 a. m. the next day gloriously oblivious to everything. This is Mr. Nye's side of the question, but a journalist who has just returned from a brief sojourn upon the Republican tells a different tale. He says that he landed there a few months ago, and was engaged as city editor. He asked what time the staff reported on duty, and found to his horror that he was the staff, and that he was required to get up each day the bagatelle of something like sixteen to twenty-four columns of matter. "You will report," said Mr. Nye, "at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow morning. The Amalgamated Society of Baggage Smashers holds its annual convention. It will last till noon. Cut it short. Don't make more than three columns of it. At noon the Methodist ministers hold a meeting in the First Methodist church. Do 'em up in about a column. You know how to do board of trade and the markets, of course—the usual amount. Then at three o'clock take a run around the hotels and bring in a couple of columns of interviews and the personals. There's a meeting of merchants at Boyd's opera house at 5, and the police stations and hospitals will have to be covered. Dash off a column of pungent editorial squibs for the fourth page, and drop into the theatres at night. When you get back at eleven o'clock you can set up the markets and read proof till press time. Take a hand at the press and make yourself useful folding papers. The circulator will give you a route to deliver in the river district. That will keep you busy till seven o'clock."

"But," said the new editor, "I won't have anything to do for a whole half hour."

"Lemme see," said Nye. "That's so. Well, you can wash rollers during that time."

Nellie Grant in England.

Correspondence New York World.

The American papers state, I see, that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is talking of returning to the United States to reside. I hardly think that she has found England a pleasant dwelling place. Her first impression was formed when she visited Europe as the daughter of the president of the United States, and she was, in consequence, caressed and feted wherever she went. On her return as Mrs. Algernon Sartoris she found things by no means as brilliant and agreeable. She had been wild to return to London, where she had been so superbly entertained, but London to Mrs. Sartoris was not what it had been to Nellie Grant. In the first place her father was no longer president of the United States, and our "Republican Princess," as she used to be called, was a princess no longer, nor was she welcomed and worshiped as such. Secondly, she had a mother-in-law—a lady who was born a Kemble, a fact that implies much. It is true that the elder Mrs. Sartoris did not survive her son's marriage many years, but after her death her inconsolable widower retired to strict seclusion on his country estates, taking with him his son and daughter-in-law and their children. Such an existence can hardly have been very exhilarating or enjoyable to an American girl, and especially to one whose girlhood had been passed at the White House as the leading young lady of American society.

Photographs of Battles.

Pall Mall Gazette.

There can be no doubt as to the great progress and popularity of the camera. The other day we mentioned that Lulu, the famous gymnast, had returned from the Kalahari with dry plates by the hundreds, which he is now developing. Lulu photographed lions "in action" and on the war path. The gallant Cameron was a deft hand with the camera, and now Captain Peters writes to that capital little journal the Amateur Photographer to say that during the late campaign against the rebels in the northwest of Canada he obtained some photos that have never yet been equaled. "I carried," he says, "a Marion academy camera on my saddle through the whole campaign, obtaining about sixty splendid pictures, 4¼ by 3¼ inches, including about a dozen taken during the battles of Batoche and Fish Creek, all under fire. I have also some, about two dozen, taken while on the celebrated chase after the rebel Cree chief Big Bear, north of Fort Pitt, on the North Saskatchewan river. I would have inclosed you some of those actually taken in action, but unfortunately they are out of my hands at present. I do not think that any photographer has yet accomplished a picture under fire. One of mine was taken during a volley from the rebels' pits, about 150 yards distant."

Who Is a Yankee?

Washington Post.

The Boston Herald, in headlining the last victory of the Puritan over the Priscilla, referred to the "Yankee" craft at least twice. What is a Yankee boat and who is a Yankee? Across the water this country is styled the Yankee nation. It is not so long ago that everybody north of the Potomac was a Yankee to those south; but if one west of the Alleghanies were now so styled, he would probably resent it. In New York a New Englander is a Yankee. In Massachusetts it is generally somebody from Maine, and in sections of Maine it is the man who lives "way down east," where they pry the sun up with a crowbar. Who is a Yankee, anyhow?

In the Saddle.

Chicago Herald.

The trot is fast becoming the fashionable gait, and it is preferred by all experienced riders. Single-footers are getting out of style. It is an unnatural gait and in most cases denotes that the horse has a weak back. The animal has been overburdened or it has been shod badly, and consequently it lifts one foot at a time instead of two. The walk, jog-trot and gallop are the natural gaits of the horse—there are but few pacers born. The English trot, so much affected of late is harder on the horse than the German trot, because the rider lifts his full weight in the stirrups and comes down forward, throwing the weight on the forequarter of the horse. In the German trot the weight of the rider is more equally distributed. It is the regular balance seat, the rider sitting upright, and the rider receives the jolts on the thighs by pressing them close to the saddle. The easiest, but not the most graceful, is the jockey trot. The rider springs up from the saddle as the horse steps and does not feel the jolting at all.

INDEPENDENTS.

An Enthusiastic Convention of El Paso County Voters.

A Movement that Will Produce Good Results.

The Candidates Nominated and Other Proceedings.

Pursuant to action taken at a mass meeting of the independent voters of El Paso county, held on September 12th, a convention was held in Court House hall yesterday afternoon. There were in attendance nearly a full city delegation, also a large number of delegates from the country precincts, and much interest seemed to be manifested in the independent cause.

It was noticed that the leaders on the ring ticket were very numerous in the rear end of the room and exercised every effort within their power to controvert the opinions of the delegates with whom they happened to have an acquaintance.

Shortly before two o'clock the convention was called to order by Judge Lanthus Bentley and by request Mr. [illegible] P. Scott read the call as published in the city papers.

On motion Judge E. G. Looke was elected temporary chairman and [illegible] W. D. Stove secretary.

Judge McFerran moved that a committee of five be appointed on credentials by the chair. The motion prevailed and the following were named to constitute the committee:

D. W. Robbins, E. A. McElroy, W. [illegible] Rogers, [illegible] P. Scott and M. [illegible] DeCoursey.

The committee retired and after about a half hour's deliberation submitted the following report which was adopted:

Precinct No. 1, Easton—[illegible] S. Evans, J. W. Langley, [illegible] Eubank, S. M. Judson.

Precinct No. 2, Table Rock—Not represented.

Precinct No. 3, Monument—M. Chandler, [illegible] D. Simpson, [illegible] Swanbeck, D. E. Lamber.

Precinct No. 4, Husted—E. A. McElroy, John Pring.

Precinct No. 5, Colorado City—Wm. A. Love, Jos. Hardwick, W. [illegible] Sw[illegible].

Precinct No. 6, Colorado Springs, ward No. 1—J. W. Lawrence, [illegible] A. Hart, by E. W. Giddings, [illegible] A. Weir, E. W. Giddings, [illegible] P. Scott, M. [illegible] DeCoursey, J. W. Stillman, by Dr. Lawrence, [illegible] W. Gartright, C. E. Reynolds, P. Saucier.

Ward No. 2—W. A. Stricker, by D. M. Wright, E. G. Looke, D. M. Wright, by [illegible] W. D. Stove, Alfred Dobbs, W. [illegible] Gumm, [illegible] E. Hart, Chauncey Calloway, by [illegible] P. Scott, [illegible] C. Gilmore, J. [illegible] Gardner, Phil Strubel, E. S. Johnson.

Ward No. 3—Fred Lege, E. C. Bartlett, [illegible] B. Taylor, R. R. Taylor, by [illegible] W. D. Stove, A. C. Skinner, [illegible] D. O'Claire, [illegible] B. Farrar, by Judge Bentley; Charles Craig, Sam Marshall, by Henry Williams, [illegible] Bentley, W. F. McKeehan, [illegible] McFerran, Frank D. E. V. Kirk.

Ward No. 4—[illegible] Lattinsen, [illegible] B. Murphey, [illegible] R. Jenkins, Thomas Gowenlock, W. F. Dixon, George Perry, John Pixley, D. W. Robbins, William Scott, O. [illegible] Godfrey, by [illegible] P. Scott, [illegible] C. Tull, J. W. Chapman, by [illegible] C. Sellars, A. Dixon, by [illegible] Miller, Charles R. Robinson, William Stark, Matt [illegible] Wilbur, by [illegible] P. Scott.

Precinct No. 7, Fountain—W. W. Perkins, by J. Gottberg, [illegible] A. Smith, by J. Gottberg, J. Gottberg.

Precinct No. 8, El Paso—Not represented.

Precinct No. 9, Summit Park—Not represented.

Precinct No. [illegible], Florissant—Not represented.

Precinct No. 11, Manitou—W. [illegible] Rogers, J. W. Greene, Jacob Becker, W. Dillon, C. W. Ellrick, [illegible] Miller, C. F. Brown, by E. W. Greene, J. [illegible] Rand, by Walter Clark.

Precinct No. 12, Four Mile—Not represented.

Precinct No. 13, Sun View—Not represented.

Precinct No. 1[illegible], Edgerton—Frank Smith, C. W. Greene.

Precinct No. 15, Big Sandy—Julius Gammon.

Precinct No. 16, Templeton's—[illegible] G. [illegible]enson.

Precinct No. 17, Franceville—John D. Roman, A. [illegible] Armend.

D. W. Robbins, Chairman.
W. [illegible] DeCoursey, Secretary.

Judge McFerran then stated that the selection of permanent officers was the next order of business and he would move that the temporary organization be made permanent with the addition of Mr. [illegible] P. Scott as assistant secretary.

The convention then proceeded with the nomination of candidates for the several county offices in the order in which they were named in the call. The chair appointed M. [illegible] DeCoursey and R. B. Taylor as tellers, and announced that nominations were in order for clerk and recorder.

F. De V. Kirk nominated E. [illegible] Eaton and the nomination was seconded by Captain DeCoursey.

This nomination brought Judge McFerran to his feet. He declared the motion out of order, and said that an independent convention had not been called to endorse the nominees on the ring ticket.

The name of O. [illegible] Godfrey was then placed in nomination by Justice Pixley. This nomination was seconded and received with hearty applause.

Mr. Kirk again imposed his presence on the convention. Chairman Looke called him to order and appealed to the sergeant-at-arms to perform their duty. Mr. Welty responded and took a seat beside Mr. Kirk.

On motion the nominations for clerk and recorder were closed and the convention proceeded to a ballot, the result of which was as follows:

Godfrey	40
Eaton	25

Mr. Godfrey was on motion made the unanimous nominee of the convention.

Mr. Thomas Gowenlock introduced a resolution to the effect that the delegates to the convention pledge themselves to abide by its action and support its nominees, which motion received a second.

Judge Bentley opposed the resolution on the ground that it was on its face a reflection on the delegates, and he looked upon it as being inconsistent.

Mr. S. W. Hanley pronounced himself as an independent voter, but said that he was in favor of Eaton and McGovney; but as to the rest of the ticket he was in favor of opposition nominees.

With the consent of his second, Mr. Gowenlock withdrew his resolution.

Nominations were here declared in order by the chair for treasurer, and the following were named: George Macklin, A. A. McGovney and [illegible] A. Weir.

An informal ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

McGovney	31
Macklin	13
Weir	22

Judge McFerran again took the floor to oppose the nomination of Mr. McGovney, inasmuch as he was a ring candidate and not eligible as a nominee on an independent ticket.

Captain DeCoursey seemed to favor the nomination of some of the delegates on the other ticket, and thought that the independent delegates had the right to vote that way if they felt so inclined. He felt that if the delegates thought they were compelled to vote the whole ticket it would break up the convention.

Mr. Gowenlock said that he had withdrawn his resolution for the sake of harmony, and hoped that other delegates would also have the interest of the movement at heart. As for breaking up the convention there was no chance, or it would hold as long as there was a chairman and secretary left.

The convention then balloted formally for treasurer with the following result:

McGovney	22
Weir	41
Macklin	4

Next in order came assessor, and George Aux, E. G. Perkins and [illegible] Miller were placed in nomination. The latter declined to run and a formal ballot resulted as follows:

Aux	51
Perkins	24

Next came the tug of war, the nomination of county sheriff. John Simmons, [illegible] Rand and Wm. Bates were placed in nomination and the convention proceeded to a ballot, with the understanding that the man receiving the smallest vote on the ticket was to be dropped. The ballot was declared by the chair as follows:

Rand	15
Simmons	22
Bates	8
Dana	1

Charles A. Lansing was nominated commissioner, [illegible] Reid surveyor and G. W. Lawrence coroner, by acclamation.

When it came to the nomination of superintendent of schools, Mr. B. A. P. Eaton was nominated by a rising vote of the convention—not a single delegate keeping his seat.

Resolutions on road matters were introduced by Captain DeCoursey and Judge McFerran, but were not adopted.

It was then moved by Judge McFerran and seconded by Mr. Stove that a county central committee composed of seven, three from Colorado Springs, one from Manitou and three from the country be appointed by the chair. Judge Looke named Henry Schwanbeck of Monument, E. A. Smith of Fountain, [illegible] W. Greene of Manitou, Lanthus Bentley, D. W. Robbins, John Pixley, of Colorado Springs, and [illegible] Eubank of Easton.

This committee was authorized to select an executive committee of three.

The convention then adjourned, after which the delegates of precinct No. 6 assembled to nominate a justice of the peace and a constable. Justice Pixley was elected chairman and J. W. D. Stove secretary.

For justice two names were placed in nomination, E. B. Wells and Thomas Stricker. A vote being taken resulted in the nomination of Mr. Wells by a vote of 26 to 2.

For constable there were two nominees, [illegible] C. Gilmore and C. A. Robinson. The former received 1[illegible], the latter 15 votes and Mr. Robinson was declared the nominee.

Colored Men in Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., September 30.—The state convention of colored men assembled here to-day. J. B. Syphax, of Alexandria was elected temporary chairman. R. V. Vickey, of Richmond, addressed the convention, saying this convention had not assembled as republicans or democrats but as citizens of Virginia, claiming the rights of freedmen. He hoped the deliberations would demonstrate that they were worthy to be citizens.

The convention reassembled at 5 p. m. [illegible] B. Beckley was elected permanent chairman and R. V. Backus secretary. The following address was presented amid great cheering:

To the Colored People of Virginia:

WHEREAS, We, the colored people of Virginia, believing as we do that the time has come for us to call a halt in the unqualified support we have given the republican party, do, here, in convention assembled, solemnly declare ourselves politically independent in all matters which pertain to us as citizens and voters of this commonwealth. We have for 25 years adhered to our former political associates with unparalleled fidelity, because in those dark days of reconstruction the republican party proved that it was the only party to which the colored men of the south could consistently ally themselves. To that end the colored voters nobly responded and raised to power and place men who grew wealthy while administering the laws of the United States government in the southern states. We feel ever grateful for what has been done, but the time has come for us to think, act, vote and speak for ourselves, and especially so since the republicans have practically abandoned us in former campaigns, and in all matters where the negro ought to have recognition in proportion to voting strength and intelligence. We know too that many of our race have been murdered in the southern states, but the causes which led to these sad occurrences which have spilled our blood and created a bitter race antagonism which now retards our progress and makes it difficult for us to live in the land of our birth are largely traceable to the mismanagement of the federal office-holders in our sections. These foregoing reasons lead us to adopt such methods and so to demean ourselves as to make friends of those whose interests are identical in every way with our own. We therefore appeal to the colored people of our native state to look well to the altered condition of affairs, and in the future to make such political alliances as will materially advance our interests, educationally, financially and politically; and we feel sure that there is throughout the broad limits of the commonwealth a general disposition on the part of the white people to accord us all our rights before the law and to meet us heartily in every advance we make for the upbuilding of our people. It behooves us then to use our ballots that we may drive out all discordant elements in Virginia whether they be headed by natives or aliens to the state. We also condemn the raising of the race issue by any class of men who essay to lead the masses, because it can do nothing but prove detrimental to our cause and our interest. We therefore ask a hearty co-operation of our people in Virginia to the success of our movement. We have cause to be thankful for the liberality of the present administration to our people in the south. We also believe our relations to the state debt are such as to justify us in hoping that Virginia will be relieved from her present financial embarrassments by aid from the federal government, which will enable her better to provide for all the material interests of her citizens and bring about that universal good feeling which ought to exist between the two races.

The address was adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

A Texas Tragedy.

GALVESTON, September 29.—A News Austin's special says: A horrible tragedy was enacted last night in which a negro man and three negro women were brutally murdered by having their skulls crushed by an axe. They were servants in the family of W. B. Dunham, editor of the Texas Court Reporter, and occupied a shanty in the rear of his premises on Guadaloupe street. The names of the victims are Orange Washington, his wife, known as Grace Vance, Patsy Gibson and Lucinda Boory. From testimony and surroundings it appears the assassins entered the room of the sleeping occupants through a window and before any of them awoke succeeded in striking all four of them on the head with an axe. Seizing Grace Vance they dragged her through a window, threw her over a fence, then pulled her through the weeds across a vacant lot to the rear of the stable. At this place she must have recovered consciousness, as evidences of a great struggle are abundant. She was however overpowered and her head battered to a jelly with a brick, and apparently while she was struggling between life and death they outraged her. While the friends were committing this horror Lucinda Boory recovering somewhat from the blow she had received regained sufficient strength to get up and light a lamp in the shanty. One of the assassins seeing the light returned and sticking his head in the window cursed the woman and ordered her to put out the light. At seeing him she screamed and ran from the building. He leaped through the window, put the light out, followed and overtook the flying woman just as she got to the front gate. There was another desperate struggle during which Dunham, who was awakened by the woman's screams threw open his front door, not knowing murder had been committed, and thinking the disturbance was a simple row, leveled his gun at them without the intent of shooting and ordered them to cease their noise. The woman by desperate struggles freed herself from the assassin and running to Dunham threw her arms around him and implored his protection, saying the man had murdered every one in the shanty. The murderer ran away as soon as the woman appealed to Dunham. Officers however think they will capture the murderers, as they have several clews and a description obtained from Lucinda Boory. Grace Vance was dead when found. Orange Washington died at an early hour yesterday morning. Patsy Gibson and Lucinda Boory are in the hospital. There are hopes that Lucinda will recover, but there are no hopes for Patsy. All the victims are terribly gashed in the head and face. The details of the crime resemble closely that of the murder of Mary Ramey and daughter a few weeks ago and it is generally believed the same fiends committed both crimes.

Hawaii's Chinese Restriction.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—U. S. Minister Merrill has sent to the department of state copies of regulations recently promulgated by the Hawaiian kingdom controlling the immigration of Chinese. In substance they are as follows. No vessel will be allowed to land more than twenty five Chinese passengers at any port in the kingdom unless passengers in excess of that number are provided with passports entitling them to enter. Passports entitling the holders to return to the kingdom will be granted to persons of Chinese nationality now resident or who may hereafter become resident on the islands, provided such persons have been engaged in trade or have conducted some industrial enterprise during at least a year of their residence. No return passports will be given to Chinese laborers leaving the islands. Passports will be granted at the foreign office, also by his majesty's consular offices at Hong Kong, Shanghai and San Francisco to any Chinese woman desiring to come to the islands and to Chinese children whose parents are residing in the kingdom or who may not be more than ten years of age. Passports entitling the holder to enter the kingdom will also be granted at the foreign office to such persons of Chinese nationality as the minister of foreign affairs may deem it proper to admit to the kingdom.

The U. P.'s Chinese Employes.

OMAHA, September 29.—The formal answer of the Knights of Labor to the recent manifesto of Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific has has been received at headquarters from Denver. It is a lengthy document, signed by the executive committee of Union Pacific employes, Thomas Nasham chairman, the substance being in criticism of Callaway's letter and charging him with trying to mislead the public, accusing him of making misstatements and championing the cause of the Chinese; charging him with knowing that both Beckwith and Quinn and Doocart, the former being contracting agent, and the latter general superintendent of the coal department, were apprised of the grievances that occurred at Rock Springs, and instead of trying to redress the same added to them. The knights emphatically state that they abhor the action taken by the outraged miners as much as anyone. They inform the Union Pacific that it can get all the white labor it requires from citizens of this country. There is no excuse for the retention of the Chinese. "We are law-abiding citizens," say they, "and we mean to remain so until our rights and liberties are jeopardized. Then the first law of nature will guide us." They charge Callaway with an abuse of confidence in giving recent private correspondence to the public. They further state that they do not make a demand, but simply send in a request. A petition asking the Union Pacific directors to remove the Chinese from the company's employ is now being circulated in Omaha and along the entire road for signatures of citizens as well as employes.

Kansas Soldiers' Reunion.

TOPEKA, October [illegible].—This was the last and greatest day of the soldiers' and sailors' reunion. In the parade this morning there were 10,000 veterans and state militia men in line. A sham battle took place this afternoon, and the reunion closed with a camp fire this evening.

Public Debt Reduction.

WASHINGTON, October [illegible].—The decrease in the public debt for the month of September is stated about $12,500,000. This will be reduced however by payments of about $750,000 to-day on account of interest due on bonds.

GENERAL NEWS.

Northwestern Indians on a Thieving Expedition.

Massachusetts Republicans Nominate the Old Ticket.

Turkey Making Active Preparations for War.

Montreal Riots

MONTREAL, September 30.—Only two small disturbances occurred last night, one at the great nunnery and the other later on at Champ de Mars. The police had received information that a mob would assemble at the latter place and a strong force was on hand. On becoming unruly the crowd was quickly dispersed. Everything is quiet this morning. The large force of militia called out has evidently had a good effect. No further serious trouble is anticipated. Public feeling was completely aroused by the conduct of the rioters, and the police are denounced on all sides for their seeming want of courage. The authorities are resolved to carry out the health laws vigorously and will take whatever steps are necessary for that purpose.

A Brush With Apaches.

TUCSON, Arizona, September 29.—Advices from Huachuca say that a courier arrived from Major Davis' command with the intelligence that on the 22nd they had a fight with Apaches, killing one hostile and wounding several. It is believed fully sixty hostiles were engaged. The command lost one scout killed. The Indians retreated into the mountains. Davis followed early the next morning and was found by Crawford and his scouts.

Indian Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—A Prescott, Arizona, special says: Information received from Clifton of Indian depredations is so alarming that Governor Tuttle issued a general order to day calling out the militia for active service. Lieutenant C. Egan of Clifton is placed in command. General Crook has sent out notices warning settlers of their danger and advising them to take measures to protect themselves. A large body of hostiles is reported in Grant county, New Mexico. Governor Tuttle has telegraphed Governor Ross of New Mexico to meet him at Albuquerque, where he goes to morrow, then to Clifton.

Indians Depredating.

OMAHA, September 30.—Information has been received at military headquarters that 200 of the Piegan Indians have left their reservation in the far northwest and are now on a thieving expedition in southern Montana, about 20 miles from Fort Smith.

The Epidemic in Montreal

MONTREAL, October [illegible].—There were 184 deaths from small pox in this city during the four days ending on Tuesday night, besides 5[illegible] in adjoining municipalities. Alphonso Novas and William Beebe, who were arrested during the riot on Monday, were to-day sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Four young men, three named Parault and one Cowen, who were arrested on St. Catharine street last night, were discharged yesterday. Over 100 placards were torn down in the eastern districts yesterday, but the sanitary police replaced them to day. This afternoon three members of the Fifth Royal Scots were badly beaten by a crowd of roughs. A number of lumber merchants gave their employes the option of being vaccinated or leaving their employ. Forty of them this morning went on a strike. They got full of bad whisky and returned at noon and threatened to have their revenge. To-night, General Middleton is in the city and will remain as long as his presence is needed. Sub-Chief Lancey and a detachment of police were attacked near Bonsecours market today by a mob with stones, but on the police charging upon them fled. The city will continue under military protection during the night. Everything is quiet up to this hour, 11:30.

Massachusetts Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, September 30.—The Massachusetts republican convention met here this morning. A. W. Beard, temporary chairman. Committees were appointed. Senator Hoar was elected permanent president, and made a long address in which he ridiculed those who charged the republican party with waving the "bloody shirt," and especially defended John Sherman from such a charge. He stated that the only legislation that the democratic party had originated and carried through in 25 years was the Bland silver bill. He commended some of the acts of President Cleveland and many of his words in regard to civil service reform, but said the administration must be judged by its acts and not words.

The platform adopted reaffirms adherence to the principles of freedom, equality and national supremacy and the liberal constitutional construction upon which the party was founded; renews pledges to soldiers and sailors of the war, that all shall be done for them and theirs that justice and gratitude demand; demands prompt enactment by congress of a general bankrupt law substantially as passed by the senate during the last congress; demands immediate and unconditional suspension of the coinage of over-valued silver dollars; urges vigorous enforcement of the Edmunds law in Utah, with the passage of such amendments as will give it increased efficacy and encouragement of the "Kansas" plan of settling Utah territory with law-abiding citizens; gives to the civil service act hearty approval; demands extension of the principles of that act to all business officers of the government and repeal of the four years tenure law; favors any reforms, revisions or reductions in customs duties which will not benefit labor or other industries; pledges continued support to the firm maintenance of the protective principle which prevents the displacement in our home markets of American, by foreign products, with consequent diminution of employment, and which also guards us from competition that would result in the wages of American workingmen being regulated by the standard which foreign manufacturers would dictate.

Robinson was renominated for governor, Oliver Ames lieutenant governor and Henry B. Pierce secretary of state by acclamation; A. W. Beard of Boston for state treasurer and receiver general. Charles R. Ladd was renominated for auditor and Edgar J. Sherman for attorney general. All received the unanimous vote.

Bimetallism in Europe.

BERLIN, September 30.—The Central Union of German Manufacturers, representing leaders of the protection party, has petitioned Prince Bismarck asking him to inquire into the subject of bimetallism. The petition is the outcome of the visit of Manton Marble, the American delegate who was sent abroad to inquire into the silver question. Mr. Marble left here in consequence of orders from President Cleveland to make report by the time congress opens. Mr. Marble's task was to obtain opinions of most of the diplomatic and financial officials on the repeal or continuance of the Bland bill. He has obtained from German bankers approval of the idea of a monetary conference. It is thought, however, the success of such conference would depend largely upon England, and that she would approve is considered doubtful.

Turkey's Military Condition

LONDON, September 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople received this afternoon says: Considerable consternation prevails in official circles over the important discovery just made by Ali Saib Pasha, the new minister of war. Immediately on being installed in his new position Ali Saib Pasha ordered all the various department commanders to report the strength of their respective commands and their present condition, and detailed several officers to inspect the various posts. Their reports have been received and show that under Ghazi Osman Pasha, the late minister of war, who was dismissed September 25th, the army was almost entirely neglected and the large sums of money voted for military purposes were used in other ways than those for which they were meant. Inquiry has revealed that the Adrianople army, which was supposed to be 15,000 strong, contains not half that number. The soldiers have no uniforms and are shoeless. The cavalry is unable to march owing to lack of horses and necessary accoutrements. Four hundred horses and 2,000 men who have been fully equipped are under orders to march at an hour's notice.

War Preparations

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 30.—Indications to-day point to active war preparations by the porte. Eighty battalions of first class reserves are being mobilized in districts bordering on the Black sea at points which will facilitate transportation of troops for duty in Roumelia in event of the sultan being compelled to adopt extreme measures to settle the Roumelian difficulty. The transportation department is actively engaged in furnishing means for the concentration of troops at the most available points for advance on Roumelia.

Fighting the Turks.

LONDON, September 30.—During the last two days heavy artillery firing has been heard in the direction of Pristina and Djakova. It is believed that a desperate fight has been raging between Turks and the Arnauts. Bashi Bazouks have sacked and burned several villages in Roumelia.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, September 30.—Merchants here have suspended payments. General anarchy prevails in commercial circles.

Nevada's Marriage

PARIS, October [illegible].—Mlle. Emma Nevada was married to day to Dr. Raymond Palmer of Birmingham, England. The civil service took place at the English embassy and the religious ceremony at the church of Passionist Fathers. The bridesmaids were Misses Morris, Johnston, Everest and Tiff, of America. Signor Salvini, the Italian tragedian, was the "best man." The attendance was large, and American, English and Parisian fashionable society were represented. The occasion was marked by much enthusiasm, brilliant display of flowers and elegant costumes. The whole American colony attended the ceremonies. Rev. Father Michael Watts Russell of the Passionist order, rector of St. Joseph's Retreat, High Gate Hill, London, delivered an eloquent oration. A string band furnished music for the occasion. Miss Laura Moore sang a solo with harp accompaniment. The wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Athens.

The War on Chinese

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting closed late last night at Seattle, Washington territory. It was a convention of laborers called together to try to devise some means of ridding the country of the burdensome Chinese. Delegates were present from various labor societies and organizations in the following places: Tacoma, New Castle, Renton, Black Diamond, Colby, Sumner, Squak, Whatcom, and Seattle, besides a number of citizens not in any labor society. Organization was effected by the following election of officers: President, Mayor R. [illegible] Weisbach, of Tacoma; vice president, Judge P. A. Good; secretary, Walter Walker; assistant secretary, Dr. A. Galloway; treasurer, M. McMillan of Seattle. Many speeches were delivered, and each utterance that could be construed to mean expulsion of the Chinese by peaceful means or if necessary by force was received with applause. Some speakers assured the audience that this would surely be the result of this question if not speedily solved, but most of them advised cool but determined action. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the present excited state of the people on this coast and the depressed condition of industries and commerce are due to and directly traced to the persistent refusal of congress to legislate in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That it is our firm and steadfast resolution to rid our territory and if possible the United States from the presence of Chinese slave labor. We call upon all citizens to aid and assist us in this great and important object.

Resolved, That to accomplish this we ask all citizens to immediately discharge Chinese in their employ.

Resolved, That on return of delegates to their respective localities, they shall call mass meetings to be held on October 31st, 1885, for the purpose of appointing committees to notify Chinese to leave on or before November 1st, 1885. These delegates shall call mass meetings of citizens to hear reports of said committees on November 6th, 1885.

Resolved, That those delegates inform the committee at Seattle immediately after their respective meetings on November 6 as to the action which has been taken in this great reform.

Resolved, That the Western Washington Congregational association in asking for the unqualified repeal of the Chinese restriction act misrepresented the sentiments of the people of Puget Sound and the Pacific slope.

Resolved, That in adopting the above resolutions that the enforcement of the same will eradicate the Chinese evil, and we will hold ourselves not responsible for any acts of violence which may arise from non-compliance with these resolutions.

Adjourned.

A Railroad Agreement.

NEW YORK, October [illegible].—All roads excepting the Lehigh Valley were represented at the meeting of trunk line railroad presidents to-day. The following passed:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves that we will not allow any variations to be made from established east-bound rates either by direct reduction of the sum or by any officer, or any employee of our lines, and that upon request of the commissioner, when evidence satisfactory to him has been presented that the established rate has been cut by a connecting road or its connections, even though the reduction may be in its or their own proportion of the rate, we will withdraw all prorating arrangements and will not accept from such connecting roads through bills or through cars but will cause rebilling and transfer of property at full tariff rates from junction points, and we further agree that any agent in our control who may be shown to be quoting less than, or instrumental in cutting established rates, either by rebate or otherwise, shall be discharged, provided that any line may withdraw from this resolution upon ten days notice to the commissioner or by notice given at any presidents' meeting called for the purpose.

Resolved, That to October 15 freight in transit prior to October 1, if so noted on the waybill, will be accepted by trunk lines at contract rates, but on and after October 15 no waybills shall be passed at trunk line western termini at less than tariff rates.

Trunk line general passenger agents to day agreed to have a gross cash pool on first and second class emigrant rates, if the committee could see its way clear to the same.

U. P. Coal Miner's Strike

CHEYENNE, Wyo., October 1.—At 9 o'clock this morning all the coal miners at Carbon struck and all work ceased. The Carbon mines are owned by the Union Pacific. They furnish an inferior kind of coal. No demonstration or demand was made by the miners. Everything is quiet. It is understood that this course has been adopted by the miners' union at Carbon at the instigation of the union at Rock Springs, representing that Carbon miners kept the Union Pacific running. Now the only coal mined by the Union Pacific in Wyoming is mined by the Chinese at Rock Springs. The company, however, soon expects a large number of miners from Idaho and Utah. Union Pacific has on hand a sixty days' supply of coal and is shipping all its coal from the east and south. No coal famine is anticipated.

The Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Civil Service Commissioner Gregory has not yet heard anything from the president as to what action will be taken upon his resignation. Commissioner Thoman is in San Francisco, where he is holding civil service examinations under direction of the commissioner. He will start for Washington next Saturday and is expected here about the last of next week. It is not known whether he will tender his resignation or not.

Cheap Telegraphing.

LONDON, October 1.—The post office authorities were not disappointed in their expectation of a rush of telegraph business on the granting of the six penny telegram which went into effect to-day. The returns up to 5 p. m. show largely increased business. A majority of messages sent were kept down to the six penny rate, the public condensing them to the limit of twelve words.

Crime in Ireland.

LONDON, October [illegible].—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, conservative leader in the house of commons, speaking at Salisbury yesterday said, referring to the alarming increase of boycotting in Ireland that the government was preparing to deal with the evil with a strong hand. Reports of crime in Ireland were absurdly overdrawn. It was nothing now compared with that in 1880 and 188[illegible]. The government would spare no efforts to put down the practice and prosecute offenders whenever evidence could be obtained against them.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, October [illegible].—Money on call easy 1 to 1[illegible] per cent; prime mercantile paper 4 to 5, exchange dull and unchanged, government bonds dull, firm; states quiet, strong, railroads steady. Stocks opened strong and higher under favorable reports regarding the meeting of trunk line presidents. The market further advanced in the morning. After 11 o'clock, however, the business fell off very materially, and except Lake Shore and one or two other stocks the trading was only moderate during the afternoon. Prices were steady for an hour in the middle of the day, followed by a general weakness that continued most of the afternoon, the decline being most prominent in grangers and Lake Shore. The closing prices were a little better in most cases than the lowest quotations reached in the morning, but the net gains as compared with last evening amount to only ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. Union Pacific was conspicuously weak until near the close, when it rallied a small fraction. It was announced that the Missouri Pacific has leased the Central branch of the Union Pacific for a term of 25 years. The road has been operated for some time by the Missouri Pacific, but in making a time lease the street infers that the Missouri Pacific is reaching out for Denver in opposition to the Union Pacific.

The Mail and Express says: The demand for mining shares are very light but prices were very strong. Holders of Little Chief are looking for an advance on the reported Chrysolite strike. The latter was held at 1.40 to-day. Sutro Tunnel sold at 17, California and Virginia 1.50, Bulwer 31, Navajo [illegible], Sierra Nevada [illegible].

3s	10[illegible]	4s	[illegible]22¾
Adams Express	140	American Express	99
C. B. & Q.	129¾	Erie	17½
D. & R. G.	13⅜	Preferred	37
Central Pacific	37	N. Y. C.	98¾
Missouri Pacific	9[illegible]	Union Pacific	49⅝
Northwestern	99⅝	Wells Fargo	114
Preferred	129¾	Ontario	24
Texas Pacific	18⅛	Iron Silver	[illegible]10
U. S. Express	64½	Quicksilver	7½
W. U. Telegraph	69	Preferred	29
Northern Pacific	21½	Homestake	17
Preferred	47¾	Sutro	[illegible]
C. C. & I. Co.	[illegible]	Deadwood	

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

To Members of the State Wool Growers' Convention and Others Interested.

TRINIDAD, Colo., September 28, 1885.

The annual meeting of the Colorado State Wool Growers' association will be held at Colorado Springs, on Thursday, October 15, 1885, the above being the date and place fixed by the last meeting. There are particular and important reasons that this meeting should be attended, not only by every member of the association, but by every wool-grower in the state. There has been too much apathy and discouragement shown among sheepmen, caused by the extremely depressed and unsatisfactory state of their business the past three years, but the clouds are breaking and through their dark and shattered fragments we can see the clear sky of prosperity beyond. Let us take heart, then, and consult together as to our own good and the general advantage, advancement and prosperity of the industry in the state of Colorado and in the nation at large. Take time to come to this meeting. We need in this state a strong and active association, backed by the sinews of war. While there have been a few who have shown some interest in the state association, and the association has done some good and benefited the interests of all, it has been done by the individual efforts of a half-dozen men. The association has been bankrupt financially, and in a proper appreciation and interest in it by the sheep men and wool-growers of the state. Our business is one of the best, and is going to be as profitable as any legitimate business in the state, and if men have not and do not succeed in it, it is not the fault of the business but of the men. The old motto applies as much to us as any—"United we stand, divided we fall." An association that is not able to protect or at least assist a member whose flocks have been raided by outlaws and whose sheep have been slaughtered by felonious hands is not worthy the name of state association, for in such case it has become a myth, a humbug and a snare. Therefore, let us come together and inaugurate a new era, encourage, protect and assist one another and make our industry what it should be, acknowledged, respected and protected by the sentiment of the people and laws of the state. Yours, truly,

F. D. WIGHT,
President Colorado State Wool Growers' association.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The street and ditch committee has appointed Mr. C. L. Wright street commissioner until the next regular meeting of the council to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Vaux.

Mr. A. B. Brisbin, foreman of the GAZETTE composing room, who has been confined to his room by sickness for the past three weeks, was able to walk out yesterday. He has been suffering from an attack of mountain fever.

At a meeting of the committee of the Colorado Springs Aid society, held on Saturday at the library, 115 Kiowa street, the following officers were elected: Mrs. D. Russ Wood, president and treasurer; Mrs. M. A. Garstin, secretary. The committee will meet on the last Saturday in every month at the secretary's room at 3 p. m.

The case against George Vaux on the charge of a breach of the peace, which was set for trial yesterday morning at nine o'clock was postponed until next Saturday at ten o'clock.

Sheriff Dana said to an opposition candidate yesterday that his horse and buggy went with the office with over a month's work ahead at sixteen hours a day. The question naturally arises, What will the rig be worth after election?

Mr. W. H. Hinman of Battle Creek, Mich, who has been a guest of the Barker house Manitou since the first week of June, leaves to-day for Denver, where he will probably engage in business and become a Colorado resident.

A certificate of the location of the El Paso lode in the Manitou Park district has been filed at the county clerk's office by Frank Workman and Charles McKinnis. The owners of the prospect seem confident that there is a bonanza in sight, and say that they have capital to back it.

The Silver Record is authority for the statement that Editor McD[illegible] of the Pa. Ya. Republic is one of the owners of the Fourth of July mine at Gothic and other properties in that locality. "He seems well pleased and expects to make enough money out of Treasury mountain to keep up his fight with the back alley whisky sellers of his prohibition town."

Hon. Jerome Marble and a party of friends arrived in the city yesterday in the Worcester special car "David Garrick." They will spend several days in visiting points of interest in this vicinity. The "David Garrick" is considered one of the model excursion cars now in use on American railways. Those desiring to visit the car can do so upon application to J. M. Ellison, at the Denver & Rio Grande depot.

The Antlers arrivals—F. C. Fake, Salida; W. L. McCoy, L. C. McCoy, Troy, N. Y.; Strachan Jones, Toronto, Can.; S. H. Kennedy and wife, New Orleans; J. F. Dudley and wife, New York; Geo. Denison, Denver; S. G. Summers, Omaha; D. H. Smith, Santa Fe; Byron Shoecraft, St. Joseph; J. B. Walbridge, Boston; George Snyder, jr., Denver; Miss Chapin, Chicago; Dr. Fuller, Manitou; S. L. Neaver, Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Dunlap, Denver; R. D. Silor and wife, Miss Cora Silor, Miss Annie Silor, R. D. Silor jr., Santa Fe, N. M.; F. H. Pugh and wife, Omaha; L. D. Gable, Woodbury, N. J.; L. T. Bunnell and wife, Greeley, Colo.; F. M. McKean, Buffalo.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. John Himebaugh and children and Mrs. Delos Durfee returned yesterday from La Junta, where they have been visiting their sister.

Mr. Lou Cummings, well known to the patrons of the skating rink in this city, who since his departure several months ago has been traveling over the country as a professional skater will give an exhibition at Howbert & Humphrey's rink next Wednesday evening. He performs feats on the giddy rollers that no other experts have undertaken.

Four or five parties will leave Colorado Springs and Manitou within the next few days for the Grand river country where fish and game abound.

Mr. Sharp, proprietor of the candy kitchen, has closed out his business to Mr. Q. Stevens. Mr. Stevens is a relative of Mr. E. E. Stevens of Stevens & Rouse.

W. S. Howell and family will start in a few days for Glenwood Springs where they expect to locate permanently. They will make the journey in a wagon.

The campaign is approaching and if you see three or four men gathered upon the street corner you can make up your mind that they are talking politics.

Marshal Saxton tells us that there is no ordinance on the books preventing the herding of sheep within the city limits. There is however a state statute that will do so, if enforced.

The body of Mrs. Isabella Walbridge who died on last Monday was forwarded yesterday by Fairley Brothers to Marion Center, Kan., the former home of the deceased.

Mr. John W. Floyd and wife returned from a short sojourn in Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon and left again last night for their ranch home near Antonito.

Major W. F. Aull, of Pittsburg, state senator, representing the Forty-third district of Pennsylvania, arrived in the city yesterday and will probably remain during the entire winter.

Mr. L. S. Stevens, of New York, Albert Gockner, of Pittsburg, L. A. Hayes, jr., of Memphis and J. B. C. Lucas, of St. Louis, expect to start on Saturday for a month's hunting and fishing trip on the Grand. They are outfitting in good style and will no doubt have a great time.

Citizens of Colorado Springs should remember that the special delivery system will be introduced at the postoffice to-day. A list of postoffices in the United States where these letters will be delivered can be found at the postoffice. Postmaster Price has secured the services of three active boys to deliver letters in this city as soon as received.

One of the attractions booked by Manager Nye to appear at the opera house next month is the talented and charming soubrette, "Miss Myra Goodwin." She will appear in Edward E. Kidder's new comedy drama entitled "Sis," supported by the popular comedian, Mr George Richards, and her own superb company. In speaking of this attraction the New York World says: "Sis," an original comedy-drama, written expressly for Miss Myra Goodwin by the talented dramatist, Mr. Edward E. Kidder, was presented for the first time last evening at the Fourteenth Street theatre, and proved to be an unqualified success. The plot is an original one. The acting of Miss Goodwin is artlessness itself. In every respect she assumes the character of an amiable but strong-purposed girl, and she apparently forgets self, so thoroughly does she indent herself in the character that has been written for her. Her songs are sweetly rendered and her dancing simply wonderful. George Richards, her brother, makes a feature of [illegible], a relic of the circus, and his comedy acting was vigorously applauded. Miss Goodwin was warmly received, frequently encored, and was twice called before the curtain by a crowded and enthusiastic audience, and her floral offerings were many and handsome. She is to be congratulated on her skillful rendering of the part of "Sis," and Mr. Kidder may well feel proud of his dramatic success.

From Friday's Daily

Obituary.

The news of the death of Mr. George W. Lamson will be received with profound sorrow by the hosts of friends he has made here. He came to Colorado Springs some ten years ago in search of health, but never found it. Only indomitable pluck gave the long lease of life he has had here. Before breaking down he had achieved success as a young man in business in New York and was on the threshold of a large and useful career. Since coming here he never has been strong enough to lead an active life though for a time he was in the sheep business. He was a man of rare parts and commanded the respect of all who met him. His mind was clear and strong, his thoughts pure and noble, his disposition gentle and sympathetic, his nature brave and loyal. His moral qualities stood out before all others. Right doing always followed right thinking and feeling so that his life was a continual sermon to his friends, full of sweet charity, faith that none doubted, and gentle exhortation to higher living. His convictions were always clear and he stood sturdily by them. He loved truth, justice and honor, and they never parted company with him. Though for ten years disease relentlessly attacked him, he was always cheerful and brave. Life had held out sweet promises to him, but he never murmured when he saw that they could not be realized. His life may sometimes have appeared a failure because of his forced inactivity, but it was a great success measured by that standard toward which good men strive. Character is a better measure of success in life than riches or honor. He has gone away from his friends, but the sweet perfume of his pure life, noble purpose, and unfaltering faith will remain forever.

In Luck.

Mr. G. C. Howard, a former citizen of Colorado Springs, and now a resident of Silver Cliff, who has a large interest in the Silver Bar mine of that place, writes: "We are now down eighty feet in silver horn mineral; have taken out five feet in from the shaft and five feet in width. It is now conceded to be the best showing of a mine of anything in the camp. We took out nearly or quite one and a half tons of silver horn ore on Saturday, one lump that weighed one hundred and fifty pounds that carried horn all the way through it. That of course we placed upon our center table with other fine specimens for exhibition when our friends come to see us at the ore house. We shall take out a few more tons of that kind of ore and then sink on the main shaft, and the indications are that within a few feet we shall strike a large body of galena and sulphurets. Our camp is beginning to boom. Three of the old mills are receiving new machinery suitable for the reduction of our ores, and there is much increased interest seen in the countenances of old miners as well as in the spirit and activity of strangers who visit our camp."

Mr. Howard was one of the first settlers of this city and his many friends will heartily congratulate him on the success that has crowned his efforts.

College Notes.

Prof. Strieby's class in drafting will begin work soon.

Dr. F. A. Hale of Newburyport, Mass., is taking a selected course of quantitative analysis this term. He expects to make Colorado Springs his home for a year or so.

Bert Campbell, who has been spending the summer vacation at his home in Iowa, has returned to college. His cherubic "looms up" on a bicycle in the morning now.

Thursday Mr. Schuyler declaimed "The Song of the Greeks." These exercises are a great addition to the college and all performers have improved greatly under the skillful instruction of Prof. Strieby.

The daily literary exercises began last Monday with an oration by Mr. Wilder entitled "The Dream of Life." On Tuesday Mr. Vella gave an animated "Defense of Athletic Sports." Wednesday Mr. Summers recited "The Walts of Corn," from "Poems of the Prairie."

The regular meeting of the Phoenix Literary society will be held in the college chapel this evening at 7.30. The following programme will be presented:

Chorus	Congregation
Critique	E. T. Gould
Declamation	E. A. Rider
Essay	Miss Clara Bartlett
Oration	S. H. Stone
Recitation	Miss Agnes Youngs
Debate—Resolved, That unrestricted immigration in the United States is not an evil	
Affirmative	Walter L. Wilder
Negative	Percy Hagerman

Mr. F. L. Martin returned from Rosita yesterday.

Mrs. Harlop of Denver is visiting Mrs. John Pixley for a few days.

Charley Wright is doing some very active work as street commissioner.

H. E. Sprague, president of the Colorado Coal & Iron company, registered at The Antlers last night.

Mrs. W. E. Riddle and children left yesterday for the ranch of Hon. Ivory Phillips at Bijou Basin.

Mr. George Stone is manipulating the crutches. An unruly horse and a runaway resulted in a sprained ankle.

There were a large number of delegates in the city from the country precincts yesterday in attendance at the independent convention.

The many friends of Mrs. Clara B. Scott, who has spent several seasons here, will be pained to learn of her death which occurred at Ironton, Ohio, September 30th.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Academy of Music at Denver stating that "Only a Woman's Heart" will be produced at the opera house in this city on October 12.

Assistant Postmaster Lombard will be on night duty at the postoffice to distribute and attend to the delivery of letters under the new system after the arrival of the 11.30 p. m. train.

Through a professional card in another column it will be seen that Mr. Charles Brehm has established himself in Colorado Springs as a teacher in the higher branches of music. Read his card.

Mr. W. C. Prewitt and wife of Clarksville, Mo., arrived in the city yesterday and are registered at The Antlers. Mr. Prewitt is the son of Mr. W. C. Prewitt, a former resident of Colorado Springs, now deceased. We learn that Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt are on their wedding tour.

The El Paso county delegates who are to represent the county at the state democratic convention to be held in Denver to-morrow are C. W. Emerick, Charles Smith, G. W. Lawrence, J. L. Eubanks, Wm. Bates and Phil. Strubel. We understand that a full delegation will attend the convention.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune states that M. W. Simon, a former resident of Colorado Springs, was injured in an accident on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad near Ottawa, Ills. His ankle was sprained by jumping from a train.

Residents on the west side of the Monument ask why the mesa bridge is not replaced. It will cost, they claim, but a small amount of money as compared with the cost of other bridges built in the county. Furthermore this bridge has been generally used, not only by tax payers, but also by the many tourists that visit Colorado Springs and Manitou.

The special delivery system was introduced at the postoffice yesterday. The first letter under the new system was sent by Mr. F. P. Lombard. Postmaster Price tells us that one of the delivery boys traveled over six miles of territory yesterday before 10 a. m.

The beautiful emotional actress, Miss Julia Anderson, will appear at the opera house Monday evening, October 12th, in the new American play, "Only a Woman's Heart," supported by a select company. Miss Anderson takes the part of "Hattie Salisbury," a Saratoga society belle, and it is said to be the purest, strongest and loveliest home picture ever woven into a dramatic creation. An exchange says: "The past has proved this "Story of a Heart" to be exactly what the public want, because crowded houses and increasing box-office receipts are the only test of dramatic success. Miss Anderson has created a character as strong as East Lynne, and one that will live as long as the English language is spoken; as original as Lady Clair, and entitled to a record on the same histrionic page. The New York press endorse it as artistic as any creation known in the annals of the drama.

The Antlers arrivals—W. J. Donaldson, Miss Fannie Donaldson, Mrs. John Donaldson, Philadelphia; H. E. Sprague and wife, New York; C. G. Strang, Hugo; W. C. Prewitt and wife, Clarksville, Mo.; M. Gandee, Denver; Miss Maggie Prewitt, Durango, Colo.; J. S. F. Laille, Denver; A. D. Fraser and wife, Chicago; J. D. Carpenter, Philadelphia; H. A. Lyons and wife, Washington, D. C.; Russell Gates, ranch; C. B. Brewster, Baltimore; A. P. Fenker, Denver; B. M. Russell, Chicago.

OUT WEST.

The starting of the stamp mill at Independence is bringing new life and prosperity to that old time thriving camp.

Teachers and pupils of Durango's public schools are thoroughly settled, and are entering into their work with much zeal.

There is so much building in progress that lumber is becoming scarce. Three saw mills at Aspen have commenced operations within the past ten days.

There is considerable talk going on in a quiet way in regard to putting in a street railway in Cheyenne, to extend to the principal parts of the city and to Ft. Russell.

It is learned that Dr. T. Crooke, the Englishman who shot himself at a South Pueblo hotel Monday night, was a son of a noted and eminent physician, residing at Melbourne, Australia.

The new wheat is coming in rather slowly at Loveland. A disposition to hold it for better prices is shown by farmers. One dollar and twenty cents per bushel is offered.

The contractors who are erecting the public school building at Idaho Springs agreed to have it completed by October 1st, but will not be able to finish it for occupancy before 1886.

On the lower Gunnison the crops raised this season are pronounced of a splendid quality. Next year the upper Gunnison will astonish this part of the state both in quality and quantity of vegetables raised.

It is rumored that one page of the Huerfano Cactus will be devoted to the advocacy of democratic principles and candidates and one page will be left to republican managers. The scheme is considered a good one.

The prohibitionists of Jefferson county have placed a ticket in the field which is drawn entirely from the republican ranks. Some parts of the ticket are spoken of quite favorably by republicans and will probably poll a pretty good vote from the republican party.

Every three or four days for the last week or two the Salt Lake train has brought silver dollars from the Nevada mint, which are delivered to the Wells-Fargo express for shipment east over the Santa Fe road. Each consignment consists of $200,000, in boxes holding $2,000.

Mr. William G. Smith, of the Golden Globe, is finally settled in his new office, which he had built expressly for the Globe, on Second street. He has now very comfortable, pleasant and convenient quarters, nicely fitted up, and which can not be beat by any rural journal in northern Colorado.

A Gunnison girl is on a fair road to a speedy fortune. She has invented a combination bustle and chair. The former like the usual article is to be worn under the dress but delicately attached by a lever contrivance are the legs of a chair which, when the body is bent automatically unfold and drop into place to support her.

Douglas county is progressing finely as a dairy county. The assessor, who has an eye to the resources of that grand grass country, estimates that there will be at the close of the present season 10,000 milkers in the county, and predicts that those numbers will be doubled in the next two years.

The twelfth annual fair of the Boulder county industrial association opens to-day and continues through the week. Some very good exhibits from the agricultural and stock industries are expected and entertaining sport from horse racing is promised.

Work began Monday at the steel works on a job of making one thousand tons of steel rails for the D. & R. G. railway company. The works are not run at their utmost capacity, but present quite a lively appearance, and give employment to a good many men. All departments are in operation to a greater or less extent except the blast furnace.

A Clear Creek county man caught a three-pound trout, and, while in mid-air, it was seized by a hawk and carried off, with fifty feet of line. Such a little difficulty as fixing the weight of a fish before it is landed can't swerve a Clear Creek county liar from doing his duty. So says the Eagle River Shaft.

Dr. Crooke committed suicide on Monday night at the Victoria, Pueblo, hotel, by shooting himself in the temple with a pistol, and died in a few minutes. Coroner Taylor held an inquest resulting in a verdict of suicide. Crooke was an Englishman and was supposed to be on his way through to California or Australia.

Says the Live Stock Record: It was somewhat unfortunate for the wool growers of Colorado that they had sold their fleeces before the raise came. Men who took fifteen cents for their wool forty days ago could now have obtained eighteen cents. The advance in price of this staple, had it come the middle of June instead of September, would have put in Colorado hands $200,000 more money than was obtained.

Sixteen Mormons, says the Pueblo Chieftain, came up on last night's Durango train from the Mormon settlement at La Jara, and will leave on to-day's train for Salt Lake to attend the annual conference of the Mormon "church." When the train arrived at La Jara the station presented a lively appearance, there being a crowd of people gathered at the depot to see the sixteen delegates off, while thirty or forty wagons and other vehicles were gathered about. La Jara is half way between Alamosa and Antonito, in the San Luis valley, and is laid off in squares of 500 feet, modeled after the plat of Salt Lake City.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending September 30th, 1885:

Allen, Hon R N	Mitchell, W H
Arnold, Mattie	Moysey, D R
Bell, Robert	Needham, Mrs F F
Benedict, E A	Nye, Willie B
Blockwell, J B	Nye, John C
Boyer, A J	O'Brien, Thos
Brown, E C	Pagan, Jos D
Brush, Mrs K	Prussing E 4
Case, Miss B J	Reed, Mattie
Conrad, Mrs C P	Reed, Alfred
Cotes, M R	Rowmez, C W
Cornelius, James 2	Roberts, N T
Davis, J J 2	Roberts, Geo
Douglass, L G	Russell, Jas
Fagon, Mrs. Jennie	Schroder, Dora
Fuller, Mrs James	Simpson, Geo E
Gardner, W J	Smith, T W
Groveley, J G H	Smith, Flora A
Gross, G W	Smith, Mrs Wm
Guild, C J	Taylor, H W
Griffin, Hattie G	Walker, E L
Jackson, George	Wagner, George
James, Alfred	Walker, Mrs C
Jordan, D C	Way, F
Johnson, Mrs. Sallie,	Wilson, Isaac
Johnson, Mrs J D	Wilson, Mrs Mattie
Kezar, H P	Wilson, H L
Kinsey, C E	Williams, Chas R
Latham, W A 3	Williams R A
Littlefield, Herbert	Wolff, W B
Mace, Marcus	Whitworth, J M
McMahan, Anna	Wheeler, Prof N M

FOREIGN.

Batord, A

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

DIED.

LAMSON—In this city October 1st, George W. Lamson.

The funeral services will take place at No. 215 Pike's Peak avenue at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

MARRIED.

BARBOUR-FARMER—At the residence of Mrs. Johnson, mother of the bride, Mr. Samuel L. Barbour to Miss Lucinda Farmer by the Rev. G. N. Eldridge.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.47 a. m., departs 10.50 a. m

1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.02 p. m., departs 7.05 p. m.

3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.27 p. m., departs 11.30 p. m.

5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 3.57 p. m., departs 4.00 p. m.

‡Manitou Excursion arrives 11.10 a. m., departs 11.15 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.24 a. m., departs 3.27 a. m.

6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

4. *Denver accommodation arrives 8.45 a. m., departs 8.50 a. m.

8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.04 p. m., departs 6.07 p. m

" 10. ‡Manitou Excursion arrives 5.15 p. m., departs 5.20 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

‡ Sundays only.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	9.00 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	8.35 a. m
No. 33— "	10.55 a. m.	No. 34— "	10.35 a. m
No. 35— "	12.15 p. m.	No. 36— "	11.35 a. m
No. 37— "	4.10 p. m	No. 38— "	3.50 p. m
No. 39— "	7.15 p. m	No. 40— "	5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.35 p. m.
" Denver 3.35 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.........8 a. m. to 8 p. m

Sundays.........8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	10.20 a. m.	
"		3.40 p. m.
"		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G		6.45 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G	8.30 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.	
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		7.15 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	9.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	12.25 p. m.	0.20 a. m
Manitou	12.25 p. m.	10.20 a. m
"	6.00 p. m.	5.40 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday 2.00 p. m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

COLIC IN HORSES. — Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is a certain cure for colic in horses. Many horsemen have used it for years and in hundreds of cases without losing one. The dose for colic in a horse is four table-spoonfuls in half pint of water, to be repeated in 30 minutes, if necessary. The second dose is seldom required. Sold by Duncan Bell.

When you can't sleep for coughing take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

cw-eely.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stock owners of the Clover Irrigating Ditch company will be held at the residence of John Curr, Colorado Springs, on Saturday, October 31st at 2 p. m.

wk-4 JAMES BATES, Secretary

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

See Ashby's stock of upholstered and rattan chairs.

Ashby is prepared to give the residents of El Paso county light and heat. See his display of lamps and stoves.

Call and see Ashby's stock of stoves. He will exchange or rent them.

Latest styles sideboards and desks at Ashby's dwh-1-6m

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—50, four, five and six year old thoroughbred Merino Rams and 25 grade Rams at $5.00 each C. THURLOW. wk-3-23

FOR SALE—Mason & Wright desire to announce that they will have a car load of large Merino rams from Vermont at Halthusen's in this city about October 10th. w-26-4

FOR SALE—Eight thousand five hundred fine Merinos, free from scab and good shearers, will be sold at a bargain within the next sixty days. Apply to Stevenson and Dye, Rocky Ford, Colo. w-26-2

SHEEP,—Sheep. The subscriber will trade 250 well bred Michigan merino rams for mutton wethers. Call at 617 North Nevada ave. and see stock. H. S. HULL. w-26-2

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Barney Longton deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1880, being one of the regular days of the October term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Octavia M. Longton, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 19, 1885.

OCTAVIA M. LONGTON,
Executrix of the estate of
Barney Longton, deceased.

w-26-4

W. LENNOX & BRO

Proprietors of

The [illegible] Transfer Line

And agents for

[illegible]

[illegible]

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 9 e27tf

[illegible]

BIMETALLIC.

OF 12 YEARS STANDING

—AND THE—

Oldest Bank in the City

Transacts a General Banking Business.

JAMES H. B. McFERRAN, President.
A. V. HUNTER, Cashier.
d3-6m F. S. GRISWOLD, Asst Cashier

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE AT

[illegible]

Henry Lee

Dealer in

All Kinds of Chinese Goods.

Such as handkerchiefs, shawls, jewelry boxes, cups, saucers, plates, sugar bowls, milk pitchers, pincushions, wall pockets, and various other things.

Store Opposite the Postoffice.

Will close out in two weeks. j-30 3*

[illegible] & CO.

HARDWARE

[illegible] LARIMER ST.,

DENVER.

SPECIALTIES:

Builders' Hardware,
Carpenters' Tools,
Butchers' Hardware, Grocers' Store Fittings
Machinists' Tools and Supplies,
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Refrigerators,
Locksmiths' Tools and Supplies,
Bicycles, Lawn Mowers, Iron Shingles,
Drafting and Surveyors' Instruments,
Furniture Hardware, Jewett's Bird Cages,
Dog Collars, Collins' Picks and Hammers.

h-14-3m

PIKE'S PEAK PILGRIMS, TAKE NOTICE.

By application at Hutchinson Williams & Co.'s stables you will be sent to Manitou by carriage and outfitted there for the Peak at the same price as charged from Manitou. Carriage will await you there by which to return in the evening.

[illegible]

Cascade Avenue.

TELEPHONE NO. [illegible]

From Tuesday's Daily.

CITY COUNCIL.

Mr. Vaux Resigns His Position as Street Commissioner.

In response to a call signed by most of the members of the council, a special meeting was held last night to accept the resignation of the street commissioner, G. P. Vaux, and appoint his successor. At eight o'clock, the hour of calling the meeting to order, there was a full board present, and Acting Mayor Strickler was in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. Vaux was read by the clerk, and on motion accepted.

When it came to the selection of his successor the names of C. J. Wright, R. S. Epperson, C. C. Hammond and A. H. Boyd were named, but it was concluded not to make any appointment until the next regular meeting of the council. The committee on streets, alleys and ditches was authorized to fill the place temporarily.

Captain Wilder then called up the petition that had been circulated and signed by many citizens, asking for an investigation in the Vaux-Macomber difficulty.

Acting Mayor Strickler said:

"After this special meeting had been arranged for, a petition signed by a number of respectable citizens was presented to me requesting that a special meeting of the council be called to investigate relative to the recent assault alleged to have been committed by the, now ex, street commissioner. As this matter was not included in the call for this meeting it would not be proper to take any action in the premises at this time further than call attention to the fact that such a petition had been received. Whether or not the action taken to-night in the minds of the petitioners does away with the necessity of the investigation prayed for, I do not know. I presume it does. But whether so or not, I am of the opinion that the investigation of such matters as those referred to in the petition properly belongs to tribunals that have already been created for such purposes, and that it would be grossly unjust to the parties in interest, for this council in any wise to prejudice their cause, prior to, or pending investigation by the authorities to whom such matters rightly belong. I will however place the petition in the hands of the city clerk, subject to such action as may hereafter be thought best."

Alderman Skinner objected to the council's acting on the petition from the fact that it had been published in a paper several days and had not been presented to the council in a proper way. He admitted that the petitioners were entitled to recognition but he would like to see the petition presented to the council in a regular way. As it was now he did not feel like saying much about it.

A motion to adjourn was made which prevailed.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending September 26th:

CITY PROPERTY.

S J Wiley et al to A H Lawton, that part of blk 247, add 1, beg 200 ft s of nw cor 50 ft by 190 ft, thence no 50 ft, thence w 190 ft.	$ 1
Sallie A Downie to [illegible] Beeson, pres... n 50 ft lt 17 in White, Wolfe & Sweet's sub of blk 259 and 260 in add 1.	800
Sam C Stout to James O McConnell, und ½ of lts 36 and 37 in Sweet's sub, blk 261; also lts 23, 24, 25 and 26, and e 7ft of lt 22 in blk 237, all in add 1.	3,000
Oliver S Brewster to First National Bank, 10 3-10 acres in sec 17, tp 14, r 66.	1

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

A H Lawton to Martin Drake, lts 17, 18, 19 and 20, blk 184.	1
John George to Job G Davis, all of blk 222.	100

MANITOU PROPERTY.

Henry F Miller to Thos [illegible], 25 ft of lt 10 of Standish's sub of lts 20 and 21 and parts of lts 19, 22 and 23, blk C.	3000

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Louis A Bartlett to Mary E Bartlett, e ½ sec 7, tp 16, r 66, and undivided ½ of w ½ of nw qr, sec 7, s ½ of nw qr, n ½ of sw qr, sw qr of sw qr, sec 6, tp 16, r 66, and undivided ½ of se qr, of se qr sec 1, e ½ of ne qr sec 12, tp 16, r 67.	900
Wm C Newby et al to Chas J Miller, nw qr sec 16, tp 16, r 65.	3,300
[illegible] M Dove to Alfred De B Cruc, 8 75-100 acres in sec 19.	937 50-100

Senator Elkins of Leadville was in the city yesterday.

Rev. A. R. Kieffer was a north-bound passenger yesterday.

C. A. Meirs went to Salida yesterday on the Salt Lake train.

Mr. Jules La Barth was a south-bound passenger on the Salt Lake yesterday.

W. A. Smith and R. F. Weitbrec were north-bound passengers on the accommodation yesterday.

W. E. Nicole took his departure for the southern part of the state on the Leadville express last night.

Charles T. Parsons, passenger agent of the A. T. & S. F., came up from the south on the early train yesterday.

Probate court was in session yesterday with Judge Colburn on the bench. The affairs of two estates were closed up.

Mr. Cal. McMorris of the Denver & Rio Grande auditor's office at Denver spent Sunday in Colorado Springs with friends.

Miss R. A. Smith, who has been stopping at Mrs. Messner's for the past year, left for her home in Peoria, Ills., yesterday on the Thunderbolt.

We have been requested to ask by what authority people are allowed to make a corral of Colorado Springs and pasture sheep within the limits. It is in violation of the city ordinances and contrary to the state statute, which specifies that sheep shall not be allowed to graze within two miles of the city limits.

Senator John Elkins and family of Leadville, who have been stopping in the city for the past month, left for Kansas City yesterday by the Thunderbolt.

Mr. Ed. Newton will open up a shooting gallery in connection with his billiard room and gymnasium. He proposes making his place a popular resort during the coming winter.

C. E. Perkins, president of the C. B. & Q. railroad, and family, who have been at The Antlers for the past week, left in their special car for the south Sunday on the Thunderbolt.

The case of the People vs. George P. Vaux, charged with a breach of the peace, will come up before the police magistrate this morning.

Mrs. Wilson and family were passengers on the north-bound Thunderbolt yesterday. They expect to make Denver their permanent place of residence.

Mr. S. F. Gitterman, representing the Denver Opinion, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday. He is canvassing the city in the interest of his paper.

Postmaster Price has selected as his messengers for the special delivery system, which takes effect on next Thursday, October 1st, John Lewis, Beverly Dodson and Master Gilmore.

As will be seen by a notice in another column Mr. J. J. McCarty lost on Sunday a pocket book containing $40 in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same.

The prospects are that we will have some very good attractions at the opera house during the winter. Manager Nye is selecting only those that he thinks will please the patrons of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Smith were more than surprised on September 26th by the arrival in the family of not only a son but also a daughter. The combined weight of the twins was 24 pounds.

Through the instrumentality of Sheriff Dana some horses stolen from the ranch of G. G. Lanscom, near River Bend, about ten days ago, have been recovered at Indianola, Nebraska, and the thief captured.

Messrs. W. H. McIntyre and [illegible] E. Lundstrom were the winners of the El Paso club whist tournament, which was concluded a few days ago. The prizes were handsomely engraved badges which are subject to challenge.

Judge Fields, George Ewe[illegible] and one or two others started out yesterday for a month's hunting and fishing trip on Grand river. They were well outfitted and contemplate having a right jolly trip. Four Husted ranchmen also started out for the same locality about the same time.

Judge Fields yesterday tendered to the board of county commissioners his resignation as justice of the peace for Precinct No. 6, to take effect on October 4th. The resignation will be acted upon at the regular quarterly meeting of the board, which will be held next Monday, October 5th.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien returned yesterday from the Bear river country where he with a party of friends, including Messrs. Will and Ed. Nichols, of Manitou, has spent the past three or four weeks hunting and fishing. He reports that the party had a very pleasant trip and found game and trout in abundance.

The Antlers arrivals: H. G. Thornton, Manitou Park; F. B. Stell, El Paso, Tex.; David Moore, Chicago; E. R. Baum, Chicago; Mrs. M. S. Avery, Chicago; Miss M. A. Crane, Chicago; Mrs. [illegible] B. Wheeler, New York; Clarence Wheeler, New York; C. Butterfield, Denver; Mrs. T. P. Simpson, Montclair, N. J.; S. F. Parrish, Leadville; S. F. Gitterman, Denver; W. M. Short and wife, Pittsburg; Ed. T. Wines, St. Louis; Charles [illegible] Botsford, New York; B. [illegible] Berry, Littleton; Mrs. E. T. Wines, St. Louis; F. [illegible] Fox, Chicago; Daniel Kirk and wife, Bedford, Pa.; F. [illegible] Pugh and wife, Omaha; Ely B. Smith, New York; W. H. Lewis and wife, Evanston, Ill.; A. W. Clark and wife, Cuba, Mo.; [illegible] B. Clark and wife, Salem, Mo.; M. [illegible] Salsbury, Denver.

From Saturday's Daily.

Some very extensive improvements are contemplated at Palmer Lake during the coming winter in order to be prepared for next summer.

We understand that Mr. H. W. Lamb has sold his ranch located southeast of the city, and consisting of 1280 acres, to eastern parties, the consideration being $10,000.

Baker & Farron have just opened up a new play at Buffalo, New York, by Montgomery Phister, Esq., called "A Soap Bubble." The Buffalo Times bespeaks for the new play a long and successful run. We understand that Baker & Farron are westward bound and will probably go over the Colorado circuit.

Mr. C. B. Ferrin has forwarded another order for a Harvard bicycle. Bicycling is becoming a most a craze in Colorado Springs. One year ago there were only two machines in town and now there are fifteen or more.

The Greeley Sun now comes to our sanctum as an evening daily, the first issue of which appeared on Thursday afternoon. The paper presents a very neat appearance, is filled with well selected reading matter and starts out with a liberal advertising patronage.

Arrivals at The Antlers—E. Egbert Martin, Sandusky, Ohio; J. R. Smith and wife, Silver Cliff; Chas. Blickman and wife, Denver; Geo. Western, Chicago; J. F. Maxwell, Leadville; J. M. Gundry, Silverton; [illegible] W. Summers, Keokuk, Ia.; W. L. Jenkins, Germantown; Chas. L. Shannon, Cincinnati; E. J. Gregory, Chicago; E. M. Bockinger, J. [illegible] Wood, Mrs. W. H. Symley, Denver; A. D. Martin, Cincinnati; W. A. McKinlay, Denver; E. T. McConnell, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Donnelly and wife, Chicago; Mrs. General Adams.

From Sunday's Daily.

Charles Craig, the artist, has just completed a painting of Ike Bacon's mare. It is a true likeness and looks as if it had been taken by the instantaneous process.

Miss Jennie Bemus, Judge Pixley's step-daughter, celebrated her tenth birthday yesterday. A large party of her young friends and a lot of handsome presents contributed to make the event a very happy one.

Giddings Brothers offer their patrons an endless variety of novelties. The ladies in search of new carpets, new cloaks, new jerseys, gloves, hosiery and underwear will do well to call at Giddings Bros.' and inspect their stock, for they will find it one of the most complete in the city.

The GAZETTE acknowledges the receipt from Postmaster General Vilas of a list of postoffices in the United States where the special delivery system has been established, together with the rules and regulations that should be followed. These rules, also the list of delivery system offices, will be found posted in a conspicuous place at the postoffice. The order does not take effect however until October 1st.

Mr. F. M. Doudna, formerly of the firm of Doudna & Bell, now engaged in the coal business at Denver, arrived in the city on Friday night. To-morrow, he, with a party of friends, will start out on a hunting trip in the Bear river country. Mr. Doudna visited this same locality last year and knows to a certainty that there is lots of sport ahead.

Mr. R. R. Donnelly, of R. R. Donnelly & Sons, of the Lakeside Press, Chicago, Ill., is a guest at The Antlers accompanied by his wife. Mr. Donnelly is making a general tour of the western country and could not go home without taking in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

A short time ago the GAZETTE made mention of the fact that Mr. F. L. Cooper of the GAZETTE and Lieutenant Hunt of the Greeley relief expedition had started overland for the east in private conveyances. A postal card from the former dated at Ellsworth, Kan., on September 24 says that Mr. Cooper will continue his journey homeward by rail from Ellis.

The Antlers arrivals—B. O. Gillett, Springfield, Mo.; E. A. Marireo, Ranch; C. T. Bruce, Leavenworth; [illegible] E. Ward, Silverton; F. E. Garrigus, St. Louis; D. T. Homer, Denver; Scott [illegible] Anthony and wife, Denver; [illegible] D. Reynolds, Dayton, Ohio; W. R. Stuyvessan and wife, New York; Isaac Hinckley, Philadelphia; A. T. Sterling, Ranch; W. Gruenhagen, San Francisco.

Alderman [illegible] R. Wills, one of the representative business men of Fort Collins, is in the city on his wedding tour, and is quartered at the Limebaugh place. He brings with him a New York state bride who for the first time is making herself acquainted with the wild west. Both are however exceptionally well pleased with Colorado Springs and consider it one of the prettiest and most homelike cities in the west. Mr. Wills who has been a resident of Colorado for 17 years says that he had no idea that the state could boast of a town with homes of such modern architecture and lawns and gardens so inviting to visitors.

OUT WEST.

It is reported that the first stack of the New England smelter, at Pueblo, will be blown in on Thursday next.

The fall term of the School of Mines commenced last Wednesday. The enrollment shows a large number of new students.

The barnacles of Gilpin county will hold a reunion and banquet on Thursday evening, October 22, 1885.

A free exhibition of the agricultural products of Gunnison county will be held in Gunnison on Friday and Saturday the 2d and 3d of October.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Crested Butte has a fund of $550 on hand for the purpose of starting a free reading room and library.

The South Park is now hauling out of Gunnison county an immense lot of coal from the Baldwin mines and taking it over the Tunnel route to the eastern slope.

At the last meeting of the Greeley town board an electric light company obtained permission to put up poles, set the lights and operate the plant.

W. C. Packard, of the Sterling News, says that eleven papers have been started in the section of country east and west of Sterling, since he bought the News.

The Chinamen took a gold nugget from near Aspen, Fairplay gulch, last Saturday, that weighed two ounces and twelve pennyweights and was valued at $42.

News has been received at Fort Collins of the finding on the prairie on the Denver Pacific railroad of Lake Kaufman, who was insane and was endeavoring to kill himself.

Bob Orr, of Grand Junction, has sold over 4,700 pounds of tomatoes off a half acre of ground and has over three tons left on the ground. He ships to all points between Green River and Salida.

Ralph Bayard, whom the Mexicans run out of Las Vegas a few weeks since, is anchored again in New York, and is to be telegraph editor of Congressman Dorsheimer's new paper, the Star.

On Friday and Saturday, October 2d and 3d, Gunnison county will show what can be grown by the ranchmen in that vicinity in the shape of grains and grasses, fruits, vegetables, etc.

The Denver rink has made what will undoubtedly be a very popular move. On and after Monday, September 28th, the price of admission will be reduced to 15 cents. This will include skates.

Charles Ames, a miner well known in Silverton, was crushed to death Saturday afternoon in the Maid-of-the-Mist mine, near Mineral Point, by a large boulder falling on him.

The reduction of miners' wages at Georgetown is again being agitated. Mine owners claim that the fall in silver will necessitate a fall in the price of labor, otherwise they must shut down their mines.

The amended game laws say that insectivorous birds shall not be killed at all (except partridge, pheasant, prairie chickens, prairie hen and grouse, and they only between October 1 and November 15.) "No person shall kill or wound, entrap or snare any elk, deer, buffalo or bison, fawn or antelope between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of October in each and every year." Mountain sheep can not be killed for ten years from April 7, 1885, under any conditions.

Mexican fruit vendors are very numerous in southern Colorado towns. They come in every day with large quantities of peaches, etc., which they bring by pack train from New Mexico.

Silver City, New Mexico, it is thought will take a boom as soon as the new smelters and concentrators start up which will enable the miners to get money for their ore close at home.

The uniforms and arms for the Greeley Guards military company, are expected in a few days. The company already number sixty-two members, and other applications for membership are on file.

A specimen of Rock creek marble is now on exhibition at the Elk Mountain house, Crested Butte. Those conversant with the various qualities of marble, pronounce it the finest found in America, and it is in ledges 50 to 100 feet thick.

Mr. Avery Gallup has been appointed by Mrs. Olive Wright commissioner to take charge of the horticultural and agricultural exhibits of Colorado at the North, Central and South American exposition, to be held in New Orleans the coming winter.

The Burlington & Missouri railroad surveyors were working through Georgetown last Sunday. They came, it is said, from Berthoud pass, via Empire pass, to Georgetown, on the east side of Democrat and Republican mountains.

The recent census shows that during the last five years the population of Colorado has increased over 25 per cent. The number of farmers in the state has increased over 88 per cent. and the number of manufacturing establishments 80 per cent. The population of the state is placed at 243,910.

BORN.

SMITH—To the wife of Charles C. Smith, September 26th, twins, a son and a daughter.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edmund Newcomer, of the county of El Paso and of the state of Colorado, did on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1881, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county of El Paso, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1881, in book 40, page 276, convey to the undersigned Robert Douglass, of said county of El Paso, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to wit: The east ninety feet of lots number thirty-one and thirty-two, and the east ninety feet of the north half of lot number thirty, in block number one hundred and two, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereto pertaining, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to M. Wiley, or the legal holder thereof, of three promissory notes, made by the said E. Newcomer and bearing date of November thirtieth, 1881, and payable to order of M. Wiley, for the principal sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from said date until paid. And whereas the time of payment of said sum of money is long since past and default has been made in the payment of said promissory notes and the interest thereon, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said Robert Douglass, will on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. D. 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the county court house of said county of El Paso, in said city of Colorado Springs, sell the above described property at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and the interest thereon, taxes, costs and expenses of executing this trust.

ROBERT DOUGLASS,
Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 4th, 1885. w-5-5

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO,
August 25, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 5, 1885, viz: William Farnsworth, D. S. No. 8,849, for the e ½ se qr, sw qr se qr and se qr sw qr sec 14, tp 12, s r 69 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] G. Jenson, [illegible] E. Mathers, John O. Fussell and Jeremiah Gusin, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso county, Colorado.

James M. Tyler D. S., No. 9,727 for the ne qr nw qr nw ne qr, s ½ ne qr, sec 3, tp 16, s r 66 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Robert Gale, Nicholas Doonan, Dennis Doonan and John Townsend, all of Colorado Springs P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

James B. Clark, D. S., No. 9558, for the w ½ of se qr and s ½ sw qr sec 33, tp 13, r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John S. Patterson, A. E. Coslow, C. R. Law and E. M. Law, all of Manitou P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Frank E. Loud, D. S. No. 9885, for the sw qr sw qr sec 30, tp 12 s r 67 w, s ½ se qr ne qr se qr sec 25, tp 12, s r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James D. Ellsworth, A. E. Partridge, A. T. Isaacson and F. Beck, all of Colorado Springs P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Charles Lawrence No. D. S. 8859, for the w ½ sw qr sec 14, and n ½ nw qr sec 23, tp 12, s r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] G. Jenson, [illegible] E. Mathers, John O. Fussell and Jeremiah Gusin, all of Summit Park P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

[illegible] HUNT,
Register.
w-2-5

OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
N. MEX.
CHEYENNE
OGDEN
SALT LAKE CITY
Provo
Eureka
Independence
DENVER
Colorado Spr.
LEADVILLE
SALIDA
GUNNISON
PUEBLO
SILVERTON
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wm

NOTICE.
By order of the trustees of School District No. 11, non-resident pupils desiring to enter the public schools will be required to pay the following tuition fees. Payable monthly in advance to E. L. Byington, Superintendent:
High School, $3.00 per month.
Grades 6, 7 and 8, $2.50 per month.
Grades 3, 4 and 5, $2.00 per month.
Grades 1 and 2, $1.50 per month.
26tf D. B. FAIRLEY, Secretary.

Maverick National Bank
Boston, Mass.
Capital $400,000
Surplus $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.
Exchange drawn and Cable Transfers made on the principal cities of Europe.
ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash
h-3-eoo-3m*

HAVING SOLD
My entire livery business to Alex Kochler, I will now open up a
Live Stock Exchange
Business. I will buy and sell everything belonging to this branch of trade. I will also sell and buy on
COMMISSION.
Come one. Come all. I will give you a fair deal. I will, for the present, until I get my barn in readiness, have my headquarters at my old stand, No. 118 Cucharas street. 15-1m.
JOHN SIMMONS.

[illegible]
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at No. 12 East Huerfano Street.
29-1m*

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Clean
Rags
Wanted at this Office.

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WABASH
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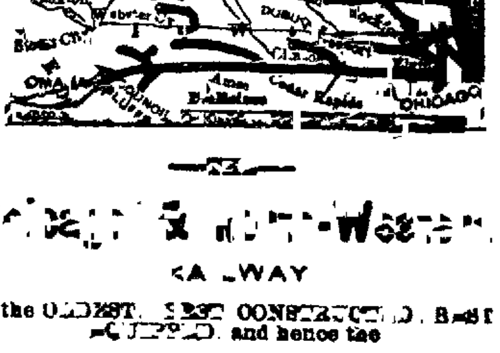
C and N-W
RAILWAY



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